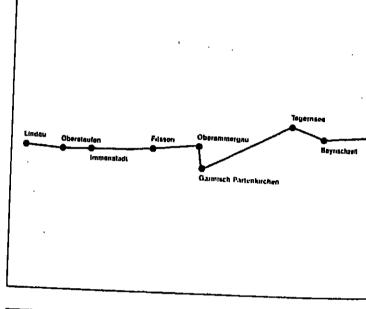
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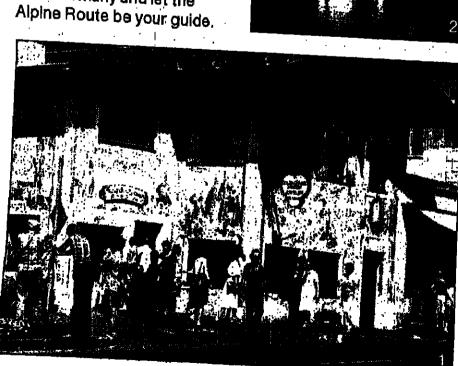


- 2 Königssee
- 3 Lindau
- 4 Neuschwanstein Castle











Routes to tour in Germany The Germany The Germany

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4 December 1983

hat the Russians hope ogain by walking out

the American government or American public opinion is surprised by the Soviet delegawalk out from the Geneva missile

ngton has from the outset acdas genuine the Soviet threats that eployment of medium-range US is in Europe would mark the end current round of talks.

the US government continues to t on the assumption that adjournof the Geneva INF missile talks lanned long in advance by the Soion as a firm feature of Russian

aim was to intimidate as much of en European public opinion as le to foment fear and uncertainty, ject Nato to increasing political on due to domestic disputes and to age the gradual decoupling of m Europe from Nato and the At-

his view of the situation is one rea-My the Reagan administration took porary breakdown of the Geneva extremely calmly.

ding members of the US govern-

IN THIS ISSUE

F. Kennedy: the places Went to create a leni and a legend

JNICATIONS illite TV: swamping the with pictures

courtroom-shooting drama,

good ways to make money

cannot, for propaganda rea-

nce and for all. overnment officials note that the has yet to seek a pretext for en-

Start talks on strategic arms reer have been official expressions ret in Washington that the INF have been interrupted, but apart

And been interrupted, but apart such comments there is a feeling and fred that an increasingly suital and fruitless debute has been med, forcing both sides to pause sought.

Americans are well aware, how that the Soviet diplomatic ploy in the sould heighten tention within scould heighten tension within further.

has been no substantial change alted States and Soviet Union since the INF talks began two

Page 2: Quest for disarmament goes on; A tactical ploy in staggering deployment; East Bloc hits back with new weapons, Page 3: Debate sharpens up party diffe

Page 4: The reasoning behind the strategy behind the missiles deployment,

rences; Bundestag vote signal for big

The Americans continue to say there must, if medium-range missiles cannot he banned entirely from Europe, be approximate parity in missile strength.

The Russians demand equal reductions by both sides, which would to all intents and purposes force Nato to dispense with medium-range missiles in Europe while allowing the Soviet Union to retain its existing superiority.

Yet this Soviet superiority has already begun to undermine the political potential for resistance of part of Western European public opinion, at least as seen from Washington.

America, and by no means merely the US government, is increasingly playing special attention in this context to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Despite the line taken by the current Bonn government the Federal Republic is felt to be increasingly susceptible to both intimidation bids by and friendly gestures from Moscow.

The American media paid at least as much attention to the Cologne SPD conference decision against missile deployment as they did to the Bonn Bundestag's majority decision in favour of Nato

In Britain, America's longstanding ally, the Opposition Labour Party has Continued on page 3

Collapse of missiles negotiations dominates Paris-Bonn talks

wo crises dominated the Franco-German talks in Bonn.

One was the breakdown of the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles. The other was the imminent financial collapse of the European Community.

M. Mitterrand and the Bonn Chancellor, Herr Kohl, both regretted the statement by Mr Andropov but were confident Euromissiles would reappear on the agenda in Geneva and elsewhere.

Increasing importance is likely to be attached to the conference on security and disarmament in Europe that is due to begin on 17 January in Stockholm.

It is sad to recall that the European Defence Community failed to get going

LONG THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY DER TAGES SPIEGEL

in the early 1950s because of French ob-

If it had been set up, Europe's security interests today would have commanded much greater importance between the superpowers.

European hopes were disappointed and subsequently concentrated on economic integration, but it too has now reached a critical stage:

The time has irrevocably come for a realignment of EEC contributions, the containment of agricultural expenditure. a final decision on when Spain and Portugal are to join the European Community and an increase in Community

As the interests of individual member-countries are affected in different ways, a solution can only be arrived at by means of a compromise.

One such package deal settlement of a all these problems was the Stuttgart package, so called after the venue of last June's EEC summit.

Cutting back the cost of the Common blom because French farmers are afraid of being hit; and the work of the

They are worried about suffering financial losses when Spain and Portugal join the Common Market too.

The meeting between Herr Kohl and M. Mitterrand failed to resolve all the differences, so further expert talks are planned in preparation for the December Athens EEC summit.

The European Community has reached a turning point at which it needs a fresh European stimulus toward further development.

(Der Tagessplegel, 26 November 1983)



German scientist in space

The first West European astronaut in space. West German physicist Ulf Merbold, 42, (foreground) floating in the Spacelab on board the space shuttle, Columbia, Merbold is one of two scientists in the team; He and Byron Lichtenberg, 35, an American bid-medical engineer, are monitoring about 70 experiments over their nine days in space. Spacelab was built in West Germany for the European Space Agency (ESA).

WORLD AFFAIRS

Geneva fails but quest for disarmament goes on

Both sides are of course to blame for—to advocate a demonstration of joint dethe collapse of the Geneva INF termination on Europe's part in this

Both the Americans and the Russians were far too late in deciding on specific rapprochement moves, although Moscow alone is to blame for the unnecessary breakdown

The Bundestag majority in favour of missile deployment merely reaffirmed a Nato decision that had been a known fact for years.

There were cogent reasons for how the voting went in Bonn. The balance of power was at stake, and it is the sine qua non of any negotiated settlement. So was transatlantic trust.

Conversely, the many Social Democrats who voted against deployment did so to give political expression to a justified anxiety about the basis of security policy in Western public opinion.

In both cases it would be wrong to apportion blame. Everyone agrees that the quest for disarmament must continue. There is no way in which a stable balance of power can otherwise be ensured in the long term.

Defence capacity and success-orientated negotiations on arms control and disarmament have been equally important features of Nato policy since the 1969 Harmel Report. They still are.

They form part of a concept on which the Europeans insisted at the time, but the Soviet SS-20 and the US need to modernise have upset the balance to the detriment of detente as the target.

The time has now come to restore the balance. As in 1969, it will be an important task for the Europeans at the annual autumn round of Nato talks.

Bonn at all events plans to insist on readiness to keep up the political dialogue and the wide range of cooperation with the East being clearly expressed by the North Atlantic Council:

At the EEC summit in Athens it plans

Bonn will also be advocating a clear course on negotiations when US Secretary of State George Shultz arrives in the German capital for talks on 6 December.

Mr Andropov's statement following the Soviet walk-out at Geneva has changed the framework conditions for the worse, but there are still enough rounds of talks still operative at which constructive work can be done.

The Start strategic arms reduction talks are continuing for the time being, and they are by no means a no-hoper, always assuming they don't get dragged into the vortex of the INF debacle.

The Vienna MBFR talks on mutual balanced force reductions in Central Europe, now in their 11th year, will whatever happens resume after the Christmas recess.

The Geneva disarmament talks are fairly close to reaching agreement on a ban on chemical weapons, while in Stockholm a European disarmament conference is to be launched on 17 Ja-

It is planned as working its way from security and confidence-building measures to specific disarmament moves in

The Stockholm conference in particular will show how keen East and West are on keeping up the dialogue between

The Bonn government plans a spate of diplomatic activity beforehand. It included the talks held in East Berlin by Dr Friedrich Ruth, Bonn's disarmament delegate, and his encounters with other East Bloc experts.

Foreign Minister Genscher will be velcoming his Hungarian and Rumanian opposite numbers to Bonn in the New Year. Further meetings at Ministerial level are planned.

In Vienna the next meeting between Herr Genscher and Mr Gromyko has been mooted. But the crucial stimulus for successful negotiations must come from the superpowers themselves.

The only promising way of providing it is for them to resume their direct dialogue at high, not to say the highest, le-

Herr Genscher has suggested a meeting of Foreign Ministers in Stockholm to start the European disarmament confe-

That would provide an opportunity of holding the talks between Mr Shultz and Mr Gromyko that were cancelled last

The talks between the US and Soviet Foreign Ministers were envisaged as a precursor to a superpower summit meetng. A meeting between Mr Reagan and Mr Andropov is more urgently needed than ever.

That is what Herr Genscher mainly means when he says that the Stockholm conference could lend a stimulus to the resumption of negotiations on mediumrange missiles.

Moscow's claim to a monopoly, expressed in terms of the Soviet demand for consideration of British and French nuclear systems, remains the crucial threshold to a solution.

The SPD's rejection of missile deployment may not have called into question the consensus on foreign and security policy shared by the conventional Bundestag parties.

But if it didn't, there is every reason for the Social Democrats to return to the same end of the rope as the coalition majority.

SPD views on strengthening conventional Nato defences would never be feasible without specific results in arms control and disarmament.

The conlition would do well to honour and take at face value the SPD's commitment to the foundations of common policy, such as Nato, Europe, the Bundeswehr and critical friendship with the USA.

This national consensus will then be even surer to outlive the dispute over the deployment decision.

> Wolf J. Bell (Cieneral-Anzeiger Bonn, 26 November 1983)

being deployed by the USSR.

deployment of fresh Soviet missiles in

the ODR. can missiles applies in equal measure to

Public opinion in the East Bloc countries will be hard to convince that US missiles make a nuclear war more probable, whereas Soviet missiles serve the

the ones where the new missiles are to be deployed, have had to accept the military decision.

But it wasn't a popular one, and what that the GDR leaders too, while accep- connection with the missile modernisa-

> clear arms policy the Soviet Union would have decried as unreasonable and

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUTE MAIN published in deoperation with the adicidate and ing newspapers of the Federal Republic at the They are complete translations of the originalist. Peter Seidlitz

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A tactical plus Bundestag decision in favour of the new American missifleploying the new American missi-in Germany has put an end to years

in stagger was made the decision that mattered was made deployment the Nato Council in 12 December

or technical reasons, or note without Bundestag approval to imtagon says, nine months a ment the deployment part of the before the next round of the range missile deployment in Geneva arms control talks.

Washington is still consider the road is now clear for the statioman and Italian proposals in the this is not the only reason why the announce this intermission in for the deployment debate marks the the opportunity of negotiations the finding of a new phase. The many the superpowers it entails.

According to the state of the superpowers it entails. According to the Washington several new security and domestic

government officials have fall acy perspectives. For one thing, it is now clear where Deliberations by the Brusses in party stands. The SPD has formally group, led by the No. 3 man and impleted the about-turn from approDepartment, Richard S. Bur, as to rejecting the deployment —
included in a report to Nato in arthing that had been a tacitly estabMinisters in December.

The battern of the party for some

The battery of nine Penhing have ped to Germany after the Bonn he The extent to which the common tag decision in favour of mix bound of the SPD/FDP coalition on ployment will be operationally county had already been eroded when

Government officials at on professed to be not clear which Soviet Union was to walk out of Russian walk-out neva talks when the Pershings on vered or when they were takmin

But they were keenly debring maken able to commit itself to unilather it would be better to come falouclear disarmament without being two rounds of missile talks in Germissed as soft.

INF and Start, next year. Yet many influential Congressmen in Or maybe it would be bettern position have long ceased to feel them separate and wait for the tree that the Opposition SPID in Gerto return to the conference table. I any is as firmly committed to Nato as

Most experts are reliably room. The seeming composure with which don't want the Europeans to have the US government has registered the in the preparations for the line of reakdown of the 1NF talks cannot hide ken by the US delegation at the fact that the US-Soviet dialogue has sown weaker again at a crucial point. By the end of the year a ment from the explanation put forward by a the 572 medium-range missign comber of US experts, which is that the ged in the 1979 dual-track Nation will have been deployed in Wester for Andropov is not sure for the time There is little consolution to be gained

Continued from page 1

The remaining Pershing 2s of The cautious rapprochement between supplied at intervals of several property superpowers only got going early over a two-year period because the latest Russian move has

facturing them is slow going.

The full complement of cruise there are no facts yet to support the will not be in position until 1988.

Ideas of putting this staggered to the conference table in Geneva in the conference table in Geneva in the conference table in Geneva in the

ced back in the days of the Carlet Besides, it is fairly clear in Washingnistration.

The pundits who have always at late the Americans too have few detailed ideas for the moment on the furthat the Russians would not apply the course of events.

Moscow might not want to resume the position in the West are now keeped like at all, given that the possible polintermission concept.

The Soviet exodus from the content to be derived from the president of Nato is greater talks doesn't worry them. The Rolling the military risk run as a result of will be back, they hopefully chim. Smill be back, they hopefully chim. Family the risk of Russian lack of interest

this count is felt to be fairly slight. The final Soviet proposals before the

Medium-range missile deployment by as now begun is scheduled to take place oven a five-year period, so the lands might yet decide to negotiate mutual reduction after all.

This gratifying turn of events would, vet, presuppose that there is no seous public unrest in Western Europe. Klaus Arnsperger

(Süddéutsche Zeitung, 25 November 1983)

HOME AFFAIRS

Missiles debate sharpens up party differences

DER TAGES SPIEGEL

the Schmidt-Genscher government collansed has become obvious.

FDP MP Helmut Schäfer, who once opposed the change of coalition partners, now says that many then misunderstood Genscher. It was obvious now that Genscher was right.

In this respect, the CDU/CSU/FDP coalition has been strengthened still further by the deployment debate.

The SPD's position has also improved. After leaving former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the lurch, the party has come out of the twilight and is now

The Social Democrats have become a genuine alternative to the coalition parties, though they still have to clarify their stance, especially towards Nato.

This can only be welcomed because it wil make it easier for voters to decide in future. If the SPD had done this before the general election in March, we would today be able to say with even more certainty that the electorate at the time voted in favour of the two-track Nato deci-

for its clear stand. Helmut Schmidt, a lone fighter now, left no doubt that he will continue to speak up. What he will say will be ammunition for the SPD's political opponents, whether he likes it

But the SPD will have to pay the price

Moreover, the Schmidt school of thought within the SPD is probably not as weak as it seemed in the Bundestag

Unless the party makes a point of accommodating dissenters, he could still rally considerable support.

The insights interms of security policy that have come from the deployment debate are even more important.

Moscow will now have to come to terms with the fact that its hope of stopping or delaying the deployment with the help of the peace movement and pacifists was illusory.

The Kremlin will have to re-draft its

Many Moscow watchers predict that the politicians in the Politburo will gain the upper hand over the military whom they will force to go along with a more accommodating course. In any event, Moscow now knows where it stands with the West.

There was hope throughout the Bun-

destag debate that the start of the deployment would not spell the end of the Geneva talks.

The debate also made it clear that the Bonn government is not prepared to forgo the security concept on which the two-track decision was based. It intends to follow through realistically and stick to the tenet that the ultimate goal of an arms buildup is to bring about an arms reduction.

Since it has become obvious that still non-existent Western missiles are usuless in making Moscow reduce its arsenal, the idea now is to achieve this by actually deploying the new systems.

The five years it will take before all the missiles are in place will provide scope for talks on a balanced arms limitation on the lowest possible level.

The debate has also demonstrated a qualitative change in security policy. Arms debates have turned into disarmament debates.

Defence Minister Manfred Wörner: "The key to peace lies in the political sector." It is a combination of equal security and confidence building.

There is a definite chance that this will be realised in the East was well. As Helmut Schmidt put it, the more the nuclear buildup progresses the more people close ranks.

Peace movements in East and West have made politicians think and curbed the influence of the military.

The dominant mood in the debate was hope, overshadowing angst.

This is the most important asset in the generally positive balance sheet of the Heinzgünter Klein

(Der Tagesspiegel, 23 November 1983)

Bundestug approved deployment. And the Soviets walked out of the

ployed. The arms race is on again. But the last word has not yet been spoken, and no-one knows whether the

The words announcing the end of the Geneva negotiations have been conflicting or at least open to interpretation.

Words like "not be continued," "ended," "broken off," and "suspended" Messages on the issue may have been

viets are rejuctant to shut the door. It is, however, a fact that the arsenal will not be reduced. It will be built up

Some political changes are also becoming visible. The bleak view in the East Bloc media had been anticipated.

The more interesting and disquieting initial responses to the Bundestag's green light for deployment can be found ern newspapers - and few of

Quotidien de Paris which writes: "The whole of Europa should rejoice."

destag vote as a new danger for the West, They interpret the Opposition's vote against as a tendency towards a "national-neutralistic adventure" by "Has pacifism injected a new irratio-

nal component into German politics?" asks Les Dernieres Nouvelles d'Alsace. One of the answers reads: "The German sickness remains a timely issue."

perspective and some even show understanding for the "widespread despondency over the fact that the nuclear arms race has been stepped up." (The Guar-

There is also understanding for the to European territory." (The Times).

The Western media pay little attention to the fact that most of the prote against new missiles is also directed against the Soviet overkill potential.

Cologne party congress that it was firmly committed to the Western Alliance as the only guarantor of Germany's security has made virtually no impression.

the Bonn government acts as if the Social Democrats, along with the Greens, were demanding that Nato be dissolved.

Is it so hard to see that this political tug-of-war at home must harm this country interms of foreign policy?

British Gallup polls show that 48 per cent of the respondents in both Britain and West Germany reject deployment. The figure for Italy is 61 per cent.

The fact that the Western media do not conclude from this that the British and the Italians are also headed for a "national-neutralistic adventure" can only be noted with bitter resignation.

What is more important is the fact that the Bonh government now has every reason to seek broad acceptance of the Bundestug's approval of the deployment. The voters are probably not as undivided on this issue as the coali-

tion's MPs. " But even if the Bundestag decision had been made against the wish of the majority of the people, the answer still cannot be an extra-parliamentary opposition, as urged by the Greens.

This would not only create civil-warlike conditions in this country; it would also make Bonn's foreign policy position untenable. What nobody could possibly have wi-

shed for has become a fact: the nuclear arsenal is being boosted and the buildup is taking place on German territory. "If ever there was a time for government and opposition to pull in the same direction this is it. But this means that both have to face facts.

The fact that Germany is seking ways and means to overcome the deadly nuclear deterrent strategy does not mean that it is unreliable.

The search is simply due to the special situation of a divided country whose interests don't coincide with those of either of the superpowers.

One of the most important tasks for both the government and the opposition is to make this clear abroad. "

Hans Werner Kettenbach (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 November 1983)



issile deployment in the West is to be followed by East Bloc "counter-measures," the Kremlin has announced. SS-21s are to be deployed in the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

The SS-21 is a tactical-strategic shortrange missile with a nuclear warhead. Some have already been installed in the countries concerned.

The decision on missile counter-modernisation by the East was reached several weeks ago by Warsaw Pact military leaders as requested by the Soviet-Soviet leader Mr Andropov and his

Defence Minister, Marshal Ustinov, outlined the political need for the move as Moscow saw it. The East, Bloc allies of the Soviet Union had already given their approval.

They will not have done so lightly. There has naturally been no public discussion of the pros and cons of stationing the missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

Party newspapers in the Soviet Union and the countries concerned were uniformly in fayour of the move. No-one in the East Bloc can dare. what is a matter of course in the West

Union): calling military and political decisions into question. But there are a number of signs that

(where it is encouraged by the Soviet

East Bloc hits back with new weapons

leading politicians in the East Bloc-

Western diplomatic sources in Moscow note a number of specific pointers.

In the Czechoslovak National Asser counter to the declared Soviet viewpoint

neva talks. Little imagination is needed to fancy ting the deployment of new Soviet nu-

The Moscow-led campaign against the nuclear arms build-up in the West has made people in the East more sensi-, dangerous on America's part.

countries are none too happy with the decision they have reached.

The Rumanian leader, Mr Ceausescu, for instance, has criticised both the US deployment plans and, directly, the So-

bly in Prague views were voiced that ran in favouring carrying on negotiations with the West even after missile deployment and not breaking off the Ge-

clear missiles on military grounds, have found the idea a political headache.

Many GDR and Czech citizens will be

uneasy not only about US missiles but also about the extra missiles that are

the Soviet ones.

tion decision may yet lie ahead for the

The Soviet propaganda machine has unwittingly supplied arguments and fo-

mented anxiety on this score. The nuclear clash, which as Moscow sees it would mainly take place in Germany, will be made all the worse by the

What can be said against the Ameri-

sole purpose of preserving peace. The Warsaw Pact countries, especially

The East must go ahead with a nu-

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 November 1983)

B oth superpowers have demonstrated credibility by delivering on their threats or promises. The USA began bringing Pershing 2 parts to this country the day after the

Cleneva arms control talks, as they had threatened to do if the missiles were de-

talking is really over.

have been used. deliberately kept vague because the So-

them are jubilant. One exception is the French daily Le

Many commentators regard the Bun-

(Les Echos). Les an estates de de la les Other newspapers see things more in

Bundestag vote signal for big powers to act

concern that the deployment of the new missiles "could restrict a future conflict

The extent to which relief over the Bundestag vote goes hand-in-hand with massive fears is most clearly expressed by the French commentator who now sees West Germany placed in the role of "privileged" Nato partner. Germany, he writes, "has assumed an unprecedented nuclear responsibility because the new missiles can reach the Soviet Union from German territory." He asks: "Have the Germans come of age in military terms?" (Liberation).

The fact that the SPD stressed at its

This is not surprising because even

By the same token, the SPD will fuel mistrust in the East Bloc of it continues to couple its rejection of the deployment with inferences that the Bonn government is obsessed with new missiles.

E DEFENCE

The reasoning behind the strategy behind the missiles deployment

Stiddentsche Zeffung

The Bundestag has voted to accept the new American missiles. There are no more obstacles to deployment.

The headquarters of the US 56th Field Artillery Brigade is a hive of activity. The combat alert site in the woods between Mutlangen and Schwäbisch-Gmund is being prepared to house the first nine Pershing 2s.

The Pershing 2 is the crux of the missile modernisation dispute in Germany. Some regard it as a necessary response to the Soviet SS-20 build-up.

Others say it is part of a US strategy of nuclear warfare in Europe and a weapon system that will bring the world much nearer the brink of nuclear war.

Both sides base their views on the technical features of the missile and the corresponding uses to which it can be

Its supporters say it will make Nato strategy more credible.

Opponents say deployment is the start of a new strategy hailing from Washington, and based on a belief that nuclear war can be waged and won.

The basic idea of Nato strategy is apparent from its name: the flexible response strategy. Its aim is to be able to respond suitably to any conceivable kind of attack.

But the aggressor must be kept guessing what Nato's response would be in any given situation. This, strategic planners hope, will have a twofold effect.

First, the aggressor would be unable to predict Western counter-measures. Second, he must realise that because the West might use nuclear weapons he is sure to be hit harder in return if he is first to attack.

In terms of the logic of flexible response Nato needs a full range of weapons and military options to use in response to any conceivable form of at-

The existing Nato range (excluding France) comprises conventional forces, short- and medium-range nuclear weapons stationed in Europe and, finally, the strategic nuclear potential of Britain and, above all, the United States.

. If, the argument runs, a gap were to open up in the range of weapons available, a flexible and suitable response would no longer be possible.

Nato would either have to move up to the next highest level, a world war in the case of nuclear weapons, or to remain on the lower level and clearly signalise to the aggressor the limits of the risk he

So those who argue that the Pershing 2 is necessary in terms of military strategy because in closes a gap in the spectrum of escalation are arguing along these lines.

This brings us logically to a further argument advanced by supporters of stationing. In terms of the ladder of escalation medium-range missiles forge a link in Nato strategy between conventional defence and strategic potential...

As the Bonn defence white paper published just over a month ago puts it:

"In the nuclear sector the effectiveness of the deterrent role of US nuclear stationing of US nuclear weapons of varying range in Europe.

"The link with the strategic level is mainly established by weapons in Europe that are capable of reaching targets in the Soviet Union."

These two arguments of military policy apply in principle to other medium-range nuclear weapons too.

A third argument heard at Nato headquarters in Brussels, for instance, relates strictly to the Pershing 2 and brings us back from the abstract level of nuclear theory to specific thought about a possible war.

The Pershing 2 is suited by virtue of its target accuracy and its warhead's ability to bore deep into the earth, for destroying underground bunker targets.

It is not a matter of the headquarters of the Soviet political leaders. The missile has a range of 1,800km, which means that from bases in Germany it cannot reach Moscow.

But the command centres of major Soviet army units (army groups, known in Soviet military parlance as fronts)

. In the event of a Soviet attack a strike at these Soviet operational headquarters is clearly being considered as a realistic option by Nato in Brussels.

The aim is to knock out the leadership of attacking tank units, at least in the

Other important Pershing targets are airfields, traffic junctions, river crossings and railway sidings where a large number of soldiers and a large amount of equipment will be concentrated at a given time.

The speed and target accuracy of the missile determine plans for its possible use withing the framework of Nato's nuclear operations plan.

Nato dilemma

This kind of target planning reveals a fundamental dilemma of Nato strategy. It is that nuclear weapons in Europe are viewed not only as political weapons aimed at impressing on a possible opponent the West's readiness and the risk of escalation and thereby achieving a deterrent effect.

The use of nuclear weapons is also intended "to support forward defence against an enemy offensive," as one of the concept's best-informed interpreters, political scientist Peter Stratmann, puts

It would do so either in the form of first use by the West or in response to corresponding moves by the other side that might otherwise lead to a swift collapse of Naio's forward defence,

This military role of nuclear weapons in Europe might, if war were to be waged and strategic theory were to be put into military practice, be responsible for nuclear devastation of the Federal Republic.

If the aggressor were not to believe these nuclear weapons were deployed solely to fulfill the political purpose of checking escalation and preferred to see them first and foremost as weapons aimed at his attack capacity, he would

potential for Europe is ensured by the be keen to eliminate them as soon as

If the Warsaw Pact takes the point of the flexible response, Pershing 2 should genuinely boost the deterrent effect. If not, the missile will, to say the least, not contribute toward stabilisation in any conceivable crisis; let alone war.

One popular line of argument against the Pershing 2 in the peace movement is constantly reiterated by a majority of Green MPs in the Bonn Bundestag.

In the United States, to quote Petra Kelly of the Greens, there is said to be a "tendency toward the first-strike strut-

The Pershing 2, says fellow-MP and former Bundeswehr general Gert Bustian, serves the purpose of puralysing the enemy's military and political leadership in a surprise strike.

The Soviet Union will then, in the next stage of the operation, be disarmed in nuclear terms by means of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

As part of the transition from a deterrent to a warfare strategy the Pershing, he argues, has such a key role to play in the new concept that the United States can on no account afford to dispense This argument is not accepted by ex-

perts holding such different views as Defence Minister Manfred Wörner and peace research scientist Alfred Mech-They say the Pershing 2, with its range

of 1,800km, can reach neither Moscow nor more than 10 per cent of the Soviet missile arsenal. The 108 Pershing 2s intended for deployment in Europe are not enough to

strike a crucial blow at or paralyse the Soviet leadership. Besides, the United States, it is noted, has offered to limit the number of Pershing 2s deployed to a mere handful at

the Geneva talks. "It is absolutely clear," says Mechtersheimer, "that the 108 Pershing 2s do not make up a first use potential. But the crucial point is that so-called missile modernisation is none the less dangerous for that."

He works on the assumption that the Perhsing 2 is a danger by virtue of its character as a first-use weapon.

The Nato doctrine is to use nucleur weapons at an early stage in hostilities, and in the Pershing's case Nato is forced to use them at a very early stage.

"The Pershing as a land-based missile is very vulnerable," he says, "and its limited mobility in no way changes this state of affairs."

For the Soviet Union the Pershing is particularly menacing on account of its military usability. For Nato the choice is one of "use them or loss them." one of "use them or lose them

"This diabolical mechanism," says Mechtersheimer, "has something of the nature of an automatic detonator."

Those who fear the Pershing 2 as a first-use weapon are worried by what they feel is a change in US conceptional thinking. So are those who are critical of the missile because they rate it a too dangerous first-use weapon.

This change in US thinking is said to be demonstrated by documents such as the new 100/5 field regulations and defence guidelines for 1984 to 1988, in both of which nuclear weapons are assigned a role in the concept of warfare.

Top speed: about 12 times the of sound after combustion second stage. Maximum range: 1,800 kg (

between 10 and 14 minutes.

Target-finding: inertia system section of the missile that cans section of the missile that cans section of the missile that cans hard their job.

Sion stages have been cas of a sionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stionably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stoonably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stoonably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stoonably had the makings of a Prepares a computer diagram of the stoonably had the stoonably h

will be replacing 108 Pership is remembered as something more service with the US 56th Field A is a US President, as something hulery Brigade. General Penhaginally out of the ordinary.

C-in-C of American forces in the This is still the case even though Amein the First World War.

Strategic expert Hans Glate b expresses this criticism in a single this far from easy to describe the kind tence in his book Die Raketenker hope associated with Kennedy's (The Missiles Are Coming). The hope that has outlived him. (The Missiles Are Coming):

trine of limited potential use of nutwestan age in which power and poe-weapons, brought about a fundam were reconciled. change in the role of nuclear weapons of the control of the contr Western deterrent strategy."

Critics on this score attach crudit portunce to the possible Europea and the But on 20 January 1961 Washington tion of nuclear war by virue of the standard and a standard of the plans drawn up for them.

sponse to a nuclear missile that whether the missile was launched Germany or from America.

But critics of missiles deployment the was not just that the new President the West argue fro one that there is a close relationship with the arts merely fine words on Moscow's public destowed his patronage on them as For another, they feel the Russian by Thomas Jefferson, the writer of the now capable of launching a limit of Independence, had done counter-attack using fairly accept for the John F. Kennedy the desire for The Soviet counter-attack is entire the west, and politics as a profession, was as being a great at a military target at minimed with an outlook on the these

rated Europe.

lated Europe.

But by this stage of the argument of the must have been the Kennedy life critics are way up in the cloud cut of the control of the overwhelming majority of the style, inimitable though it is, that fuelled land of nuclear strategy.

The overwhelming majority of the style was a very complex personality, who feel there has been a chapt of the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the United States are not style was intellectually controlled, concept in the was a very complex personality.

The Pershin PERSPECTIVE

Design: two-stage ballisticmic John F. Kennedy: the pieces that went to Weight at take-off: roughly John F. Kennedy: the pieces that went to create a president and a legend

or years foreign correspondents and miles), which the missile or years toreign to have been amaz-

Warhead: nuclear warheads say put such an abrupt end to the life of riable explosive power, power pesident with JFK's bright, watchful, between 10 and 20 kiloton in mind. bomb dropped on Hiroshina us the Victnam War would not have be-12.5-kiloton device). Available the as big it did. There would certainly for underground, ground and as been no Watergate scandal. detonation. The missile can ask kennedy's name fast became a legend fitted out with a non-nucleus after his death because he seemed to head (conventional or chemical). The Pershing 2 is mobile and the number to achieve fulfilment. be moved around on an athole this hope people have still not fortrailer from which it is launched then, which is why, even 20 years later, will be replacing 108 Pershing it is remembered as something more

a under the present US administrais poles apart from Kennedy's Ame-

The Missiles Are Coming):

"The Nato flexible response state a poet can lend a helping hand. has, as a result of unilateral chair Robert Frost, the grand old man of US nuclear doctrine from a strategican poetry, at the age of 86 expection to a strategic of the second destruction destruction to a strategic of the second destruction des

from at the ceremonial induction of President on the steps outside the

ployment of many different makes snowed under by a blizzard. The weapons in Europe and, above all and blew the sheets of paper with the plans drawn up for them. Soviet officials are known to the ground at the feet sworn in said more than once that the South President. He bent down and picked

target in the USSR will be the state a memorable and noteworthy dent. Poetry was reconciled with fryet the poem was blown away.

But critics of missiles deployed the new President

(Suddentsche Zeitung, 25 Nortabells Gods. He had personal experience of

the nearness of death as a result of a wartime back injury.

There was hardly a day when he didn't feel physical pain. He was only too aware of the fragile nature of human He had a premonition that he would

die young, like the poets Novalis, Rim-

baud and Byron. Life was unfair, he once said at a press conference, but he made a point of being full of life and vigour, an infectious quality to which young people in

particular were sensitive. As his wife said after his death: "Now I realise I should have known. He was always a magician. I should have realised it couldn't last."

Against the background of dark events such as the Berlin crisis and the first (and so far only) genuine nuclear confrontation between the superpowers over Cuba, he sought to train the bright light of common sense on a world that seemed to him not to be sufficiently protected by the gloomy balance of terror from destroying itself.

To this day that made him a modern man, "Kennedy's intelligence," James

The shooting was seen live on TV by nillions of viewers. Ruby was born in 1911 in Chicago. His original name was Jacob Rubenstein and he had questionable relations with the underworld.

He died of cancer while his own trial was still in progress. He died in the hospital where President Kennedy succumbed to his injuries.

Dallas in 1963 was a hotbed of right-wing extremism but the assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was a left-winger (inasmuch as he can be pigeonholed politically). The murder was the work of an individual.

John F. Kennedy's life's work remained unfinished. He left behind very little that was definite. His legacy is the idea of change.

He saw with merciless analytical clarity the weakness of the political and social order over which he held sway. In this clarity of vision he was Churchil-

Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty was his legacy. He freed America from the ballast of antiquated economic thinking and the slogans of the Cold



President Kennedy (iet) during his visit to West Berlin in June 1963, in the middle is Willy Brandt, who was then Mayor of the city and on the right is Chancellor Konrad

Reston of the New York Times wrote, "made it virtually impossible for the European intelligentsia to remain anti-American." It was a revealing, topical comment.

would be even now. He was 46 when he He was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, an assassin so obscure that even over 20 years biographers have falled to prove had conspiratorial links with aides or

Kennedy was ahead of his time and

backers of any kind. Kennedy, who maintained toward himself the same detachment he showed to others, would not have called himself

Oswald, 24, spent part of his life in Russia and had vague links with a pro-Castro group, but that in no way changed the impression that the assassination was an absurd and absolutely senseless act of individual madness.

Clarification of the case was particularly hampered by Oswald himself being shot and killed by bar-owner Jack Ruby as he was being transferred from one prison to another.

He saw both as sides of the same coin. He chose to abide by the law of constant change to which he felt committed by his powerful sense of history. For him America ought not to allow

revolution, a revolution that preceded the French, Russian and Chinese revolu-But the overriding point was to establish a bridgehead in the thicket of mistrust between the world powers so as to

itself to be deprived of its brithright of

save mankind from the ever-prethreat, as he saw it, of nuclear war. Before he could achieve this, his overriding ambition, he had to demonstrate to the Soviet leader, Mr Khrushchev, the tough interior that lay concealed behind

his noble manners. In June 1961 the two men met in Vienna. "Our talks on Germany and Berlin were gloomiest," he later told his fellow-countrymen.

In Berlin the threat of nuclear war was only apparent behind the scenes. In October 1962 it came to a head as stark reality for the first time in history in the Cuban crisis

Yet Berlin was ever-present in the minds of planners in Washington. In consideration of Berlin as the first possible target of Soviet retaliation President Kennedy opted for a naval blockade of Cuba.

He preferred a relatively limited measure in response to Mr Khrushchev's deployment of medium-range Soviet missiles in Cuba. The Kremlin chose to beat a strategic retreat from the Carib-

In the wake of the Cuban crisis, in which the superpowers turned back just in time from the brink of a nuclear abyss, Kennedy's greatest, if short-lived, period began.

He embarked on detente, an aim that currently seems so distant again. On 10 June 1963 he made a speech at the American University in Washington D.C. announcing that talks would soon be held in Moscow on ending nuclear tests.

He saw an opportunity of using the calm that has descended on the Cold War. On 5 August 1963 the test ban treaty (banning all but underground tests) vas signed.

President Kennedy felt it was the most important achievement, historically speaking, of his term in office. Prime Minister Nehru of India referred to it as a turning point in world affairs.

Kennedy quoted the old Chinese proverb of the first step on a journey of 1,000 miles: 1,000 miles to genuine detente that have yet to be covered.

Khrushohev also had a Chinese quotation at the ready. The paper tiger, he said, had nuclear teeth. A new style of thinking that bore the Kennedy hallmark emerged from this constellation.

It is far from useless to recall these ideas. They may arguably be referred to as the Kennedy potential of a commonsense Ostpolitik. They surmounted the ideological ap-

proach that prevailed in the John Foster Dulles era and has returned to the fore in America today. They dispensed with the moral claim to a monopoly and pretensions to be

all-powerful and ever-present. They appreciated the limits of American power, limits Kennedy was shamefully confronted with in the Bay of Pigs

episode in his fourth month in office, They tolerated other values and concepts of order, even Communist ones. and acknowledged the need to wait for

"Peace is a process, the sum total of many acts," the President said, and he left behind a principle governing the philosophy of history that applied, or so he felt 20 years ago, to German reunifi-

There were overlapping interests even when opposites seemed irreconcilable. When these interests grew stronger they could break the bounds of the contradictions that surrounded them. A new historic situation then obtained.

What has been said so far makes Kennedy out to have been a peacemaker. Ten years after his death a revionist school of contemporary historians. sought to arrive at an entirely different view of President Kennedy.

They no longer saw him as the founder of detente, including German Ostpolitik and the detente policies of President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger.

He was now seen as the toughest of all cold warriors, to quote Gary Wills, a militant left-wing writer.

The crucial factor when it comes to history's judgement must be the view that is taken of Kennedy's relationship

Continued on page 8



his year's GNP will grow by one

Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry

een trying since September to pre-

this meagre growth as an upturn.

e National Federation of Bunks has

that the economy has developed

the daily Süddeutsche Zeitung

dines its economic report "Pickup

d the German Institute for Econo-

he Federation of German Industry

I) says there is an upward trend in

Research warns against premature

hetter than expected at the begin-

But there is no such agreement

A n organisation has been set up in Marburg to recondition equipment and send it to Third World countries, A parallel aim is to provide work for Ger-

Technologietransfer Marburg in die Dritte Welt (TTM) was based on an idea of the Marburg Labour Office and founded in conjunction with business interests in the city.

its aim is to use equipment discarded by German companies as obsolete because of new technology, recondition it and ship it out.

Many developing countries have decided that it is better to use simple but strong equipment rather than ultra-modern equipment needing highly trained technicians.

TTM reports offers of machinery and equipment coming in every day from all over the country, "from Munich to Flensburg," says the manager, Hans Joachim Stauder. "We're very optimis-

Many companies and institutions in the industrial world must keep up with new technologies and discard equipment that is obsolescent yet in perfect working order.

The equipment is reconditioned and adapted to Third World conditions and then sold to developing countries.

TTM wants to use the Third World experience gained by charitable organi-

First priority is medical equipment, for which there is much demand in the developing countries.

Hospitals are being asked to dig around their basements and storerooms for discarded equipment.

The equipment then goes to the TTM workshops where it is cleaned up and adapted if necessary.

THE THIRD WORLD

Old ironmongery finds a new lease of life

TTM board member Rüdiger Herper says: "Whenever possible we try to ensure that the equipment can be operated with various types of energy - electricity, gas, steam and solar energy."

The equipment must be easy to operate and usable under a wide range of circumstances, says Herper.

Rebuilding and adapting operating theatre lamps, oxygen equipment and simple electrocardiographs is only a preliminary stage.

Selfrhelp, is the aim. The developingcountries are eventually to be enabled to manufacture the equipment themselves.

But the main aim from the beginning was to provide permanent jobs for unemployed young skilled workers.

TTM wants to make the most efficient use of Labour Office job promotion funds. It can point to a study by the Labour Office's Institute for Job Market and Vocational Research which shows that financing unemployment (cost in 1983: DM55bn) is in no way cheaper than financing the much maligned job promotion measures, ABM for short.

But the successful use of ABM funds presupposes that the money goes into creating secure jobs that will not be lost as soon as the funding stops.

It is this that gave TTM the idea to transfer adapted technology to the Third

Stauder: "We want to use the ABM

money to build up a permanent production and that means being competitive."

There is no doubt that TTM has found a market with great potential. Bonn Development Aid Minister Jürgen Warnke has put in DM60,000 towards the starting capital.

The Technical Cooperation Corporation, wholly owned by the Development Aid Ministry, will advise TTM in the development of new products.

This will save about DM40,000 in technical consultation charges during the two-year starting phase. The City of Marburg contributed

DM150,000 towards equipping the workshop. This has provided jobs for 13 young

skilled workers, two of whom aiready have master craftsman's certificates. They started work at the beginning of July, only one month after the society

was founded. They are paid by the State Labour Office which will pay the wages for two

ABM is financing this particular promotion measure in full rather than the usual 60 to 80 per cent.

It will take some months before the TTM workshop will be working to capacity. But Stauder has no doubt that once the operation is in full swing it will be successful

He: "Our aim is naturally to foot the entire hill for the payroll. But even if we initially manage to earn 50 per cent towards it we'll chalk it up us a success."

Given such favourable success prospects. ABM would be wise to continue



A guarantee of power in remote the goods. Business in capital goods this pedal-powered generator and the goods. Business in capital goods this pedal-powered generator and the goods. the atre lights. to the operation still further; and while do-

contributing towards the payote Things are shaping up well in the elec-TI'M were unable to provide mortifical industry and in chemicals. AECi 50 per cent. A 50 per cent state subsidy would be deterical industry will be up four penefits

But ABM regulations rule this this year's output will be up one

Eiberhard Mann of the Federal Freent, adjusted for inflation.

bour Office in Nuremberg: "ABMs all says in a report: "Makers of electrinot be allowed to turn into a permanal capital goods are more pessimistic

Subsidy."

This is, however, purely hypother the outlook is becoming increasstander is determined to have his below optimistic."

ty stand entirely on its own feet in the chemical industry is doing even

Wolfnang Hoffma etter. Herbert Grünewald, chief execuwed markedly." Output in the first months of this year rose four per

> ave spearheaded the upturn, has had kough time getting off the ground. Buiness has not improved to the extent the pler books seemed to indicate, says the

tar, there were fewer housing starts

gow only one to two per cent this

After his day's work, he would all the strong have not been available until late at night to prove the drop in exports. Apart from his regular work, he would all the output of cars and station walls instrumental in establishing a fador from a German company.

It is possible that a project in which is possible that a project in which is possible that a project in which is expected to grown five per cent.

It is possible that a project in which is expected to grown five per cent. It is possible that a project in localing is expected to grown five per cent. It is expected to grown five per cent. It

They are to help update obsoled work are still feeling the pinch of the Worst capital goods recession since the 1930s," as the president of the industry's ederation, Tyll Necker, put it.

doubt about how much good it will do

Improvement predicted, but there's

The BD1 expects the 1983 output to be down another three to five per cent.

It is investments, today's motor for tomorrow's upturn, that worry the Bundesbank more than many other aspects.

Though this year has seen the first slight rise in two years, the investment ratio remains to low.

Deducting depreciation, only 1.5 per cent of GNP has gone into new plant and equipment. "Apart from a brief phase after the first oil shock in 1973/74, this is the lowest investment rate ever to be recorded in this country," warns the Bundesbank.

The pickup in business (it would be going too far to speak of an upturn) is due primarily to consumer buying.

This was "the main surprise of 1983" for former Bundesbank President Otmar Consumers had less in their pay pac-

kets this year (in real terms) than the year before because the pay increases were not even enough to offset the low 2.6 per cent inflation rate.

But the were no longer prepared to postpone buying.

This meant either dipping into savings or saving less.

The consequences are reflected in the

The Cabinet has worked out details

banks. "Stagnating real incomes and the noticeably greater consumption in the past few months have changed saving patterns in this country," says the president of the Savings Banks Association, Helmut Geiger.

Put into plain language, this means that when the pay did not stretch far enough, consumers simply saved less. This year's 13 per cent savings quota is the lowest in the past ten years.

But next year is supposed to see the real upturn. The economic research institutes forecast a growth of two per cent. The bankers' association even goes so far as to consider 2.5 per cent possible, describing this as a reason to "look to 1984 with some confidence."

Westdeutsche Landesbank analysts are even more optimistic about industrial output. They speak of 3.5 per cent. But even if these forecasts are accurate the would be little improvement for

the unemployed. "The job market remains the main problem for our economic policy despite the favourable economic development,"

says the bankers' association. The "favourable development" will do no more than offset last year's decline. Taking into account that there was a negative GNP growth in 1982, this year's one per cent growth boils down to

And even two or 2.5 per cent growth next year would only just be enough to

offset the decline of the past few years. And since productivity continued to rise during that period, fewer people are now needed to make the same quantity of goods.

Economic cycles are no longer what they used to be. Structural changes and saturated markets prevent the economy from rising to a markedly higher level after a crisis.

With a whiff of nostalgia, Otmar Emminger draws attention to the fact that in 1968, the first recovery year after the 1967 recession, the growth rate was 5.8 per cent and that after the 1975 recession the following recovery year had a growth rate of 5.4 per cent.

Expectations for 1983 and 1984 were weak by comparison.

The economic research institutes fear that 1984 will see 2.4 million out of work (annual average) - 100,000 more than

Although the Federal Labour Office reported that the seasonally adjusted number of jobless for September did not rise for the first time in three-and-a-halfyears, there is nothing to indicate that the number of people out of work will go down in the foreseeable future.

Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff has assured Bild Zeitung that there will be "no horror figure like three million jobless." But even he expects this winter's peak unemployment to reach 2.7 million.

Thus for the unemployed it makes hardly any difference how growth rates are interpreted.

There is no likelihood of an upturn strong enough to markedly reduce unemployment, says the German Institute for Economic Research.

The Bundesbank says conditions for an upturn are not bad: "The financial Continued on page 8

59 under



and older and who have been unemployed for a year become eligible to draw pensions on reaching the age of 60. This costs the pensions fund about DM1.7bn a year. The cost to the Labour

Office is about DM700m. Under the new provisions, unemhe could prove that this would cause financial hardship.

Blum considers the pre-retirement scheme as paving the way for a employment pact between the parties to collective bargaining.

He expects some 18,000 workers to make use of the scheme in its first year, followed by 72,000 and 78,000 respectively in the next two years.

About half of these vacancies could become jobs for the unemployed.

The scheme is unlikely to be offered to employees in the public sector due to tight finances, Blum said.

He also stresses that the job market in that sector cannot be compared with private industry.

The Labour Ministry puts the cost of the new scheme to the state at an annual, DM54m for each 10,000 retiring wor-

The Minister said that as soon as the financial position of the pensions fund permits the eligibility age for regular. pensions will be made more flexible. But the age limit will not be lowered below

Norbert Blum also wants to review labour and social legislation and remove obstacles to more employment.

He wants to adapt company pensions schemes to the economic situation and allow employment contracts with a time

Regulations governing protection for young people, women and the handicapped will be reviewed and provisions

hampering their employment rescinded. There is also to be a tightening of regulations to prevent the abuse of disability pensions. Part-time work is to be encouraged.

Wolfgang Koch (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 November 1983)

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I read DIE WELT particularly because of its well laid out and highly informative . economic pages. I greatly value the topical, factual and thoroughly researched information it provides on the

most important economic evenis. "

The senior peace corps: putting the construction industry, which was experience where it is wanted

ineteen retired people have been sent to the Third World as advisers in their specialist sields under the auspices of a Bonn-sponsored organisation, SES, since the beginning of the year.

Senior Experts' Service provides Third World countries with expertise in the person of senior people ready to retire. They include tradesmen and people experienced in various types of business administration,

Companies using the scheme are charged travel costs, accommodation, food and a daily allowance of DM30.

Eventually another 20 per cent will be added for administrative costs to make up for the subsidy from the Bonn Development Aid Ministry which is to be dropped in 1986.

The aim of SES is not only altruistic. It is also to promote German business. :With this in mind a fund-raising drive has been launched to get money from business and keep the costs of the project as low as possible for Third World countries...

More than 600 newly retired experts, ten per cent women, are registered with

What makes a person postpone retirement and seek a responsible and often difficult job? It is certainly not the prospect of

seeing the world. Most have travelled

Nor is it a belated quest for adven-

extensively during their working lives.

Most simply refuse to come to the pan last year.

with being thrown on the scrap by the German Institute for Economic For them, working for the SES is a straight therefore expects construction

Starting work at 8.30 a.m., he work to sales have been good, but with the co-op's planners in a effect sale only part of the industry's busifind solutions to the problems of the industry's busified sales have been good, but with the co-op's planners in a effect sale only part of the industry's busifind solutions to the problems of the industry's busified solutions to the problems of the industry's busified the sale of the industry's business and develop a better infrastrum.

Two-digit growth rates for newly like the day's work, he would all the industry's businessed cars in Germany have not been available with the sale of the industry's businessed cars in Germany have not been available with the sale of the industry's businessed cars in Germany have not been available with the sale of the industry's businessed cars in Germany have not been available.

Birgit Krummad (Die Welt, 22 November | 189

ture, says Peter Oltmanns, a mind (III). nior government official who has a hough there was a steep rise in plan-

completed his first stint in Enter permissions in the first half of the

But a certain idealism also pin fear. But there will be a considerable role. Oltmanns says there were only improvement next year.

days in all his working life as heard. The motor industry is in much the the Federal Housing Administration. Talk of an upturn has that were as heetic as his work for a ten eclipsed by the reality. Figures are

dustrial plant.

of a plan for retirement at 59. Retirement now is at 63 or 65, depending on pension conditions. Under the new scheme, which is designed to reduce unemployment, workers aged 59 would be able to retire at 65 per cent of their last gross salary.

When replacement workers were hired, the Federal Labour Office would pay employers 40 per cent of the cash paid to the retiring workers.

The scheme, intended to come into force next year, would be valid until retiring workers reached normal retirement age, when they would quality for the normal pension.

Labour Minister Norbert Blum had to overcome stiff opposition from Finance Minister Gerhard Stollenberg and Economic Affairs Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff to get Cabinet approval for the plan, which will run until the end of

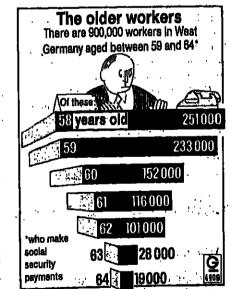
Labour Office calculations show that an employee earning about DM3,000 gross a month would take home OM1,500 based on 65 per cent of the gross. This is 70 per cent of his last net pay and is thus higher than unemploy-

Special vacation and Christmas bonuses will not be subsidised by the Labour Office. But this does not mean they cannot be made part of a collective bargaining deal.

Since contributions to the pensions fund will be based on the lower preretirement pay, pensions will also be somewhat lower - on average, DM44.50 a month. Blum intends to support the scheme

the 59 Plan. Under this, workers aged 59

Retirement at new Bonn plan



ployment benefits will only be paid to workers from shrinking branches of industry, says Blum. Up to now, an employer laying off a worker aged 59 or over who has been with the company for by tightening up on what is known as ten years or longer has had to pay the worker's unemployment benefits unless

Complaint panel for the upset customer

Christ und Welt Mbeinischer Merkur

Deople who think they have been cheated in business deals can take their complaint to a variety of arbitration panels.

There are car-repair panels, television-set repair panels, dry-cleaning panels and plumbing panels. The construction industry has a panel too.

Last year the car-repair trade's 88 panels heard about 11,500 cases.

More than half are settled without formal hearing and only one case in eight needs to be taken right through to a decision.

The panel tries to reach a compromise, and only when this fails, does it rule one way or the other.

Taking the case to the panel doesn't cost the applicant any money. Nor does it prevent him (or the car repair firm, for that matter) taking the case to the civil courts if he is not happy with the panel's

The panel is not able to handle about one in four appeals because they are not within its jurisdiction. Repairs by backyard operators for example.

The main complaint is the amount charged. Another is bad workmanship. There are not many complaints about unnecessary work

Strangely enough the amounts involved are not always high. Most disputes deal with between DM100 and DM200. People dissatisfied over second-hand

car sales can take their case to any one of 29 panels established by the industry. But upset customers do not have to go before a panel. Often a talk with the relevant trades organisation is enough to

get an unbureaucratic solution. Chambers of commerce also have many panels. A Chamber of Commerce and Industry survey shows that they handle an average of 25,000 complaints a year.

The construction industry has a panel, established in the middle of last year by the Rhine-Main Chamber of Trades. It can draw on 35 experts in various

fields of the construction industry. Disputes are usually settled quickly.

Deutschen refustre

However, the panel charges a set see,

regardless of the amount at stake, and this acts as a deterrent.

If a formal hearing is needed, the panel makes an hourly charge. This means, of course that it is hardly worth pursuing cases involving small amounts. On the other hand, where the amount in dispute is large, the panel is still much

cheaper than a civil court. In the case of this panel, it has legal standing. The winner of a case is recognised as such legally.

No German court has the same amount of expertise as this panel.

The advantages of resorting to it become obvious in the light of the drawbacks a court case in construction mutters involves: lack of expert knowledge, draw-out proceedings and total alienation between the parties,

The construction panel has received more than 200 inquiries, about equally divided between customers and construction companies.

Amounts involved range between DM30,000 and DM60,000. Some are much more.

Far from all complaints reach the formal hearing stage. Some 20 cases have been settled by compromise, probably because of the cost factor.

The Frankfurt construction panel has become known way beyond Germany. Inquiries are made from European countries but from as far afield as Windhoek in South-West Africa and Adelaide, Australia, Naturally, however, most come from

German lawyers and chambers of trade and commerce. The Frankfurt model is likely to

spread.

Continued from page 5

with the Vietnam War, the most tragic of

There can be no denying that he was

initially fascinated by guerrilla warfare.

He had young Americans, the green he-

rets, specially trained for guerrilla ac-

tion. But he had not a single conscript

Pulitzer Prize-winner David Halbers-

tam, who has made out the Kennedy Li-

beralism of the "best and most intelli-

gent" to be to blame for escalation in

His view is that the brilliant activists

and intellectuals surrounding Kennedy,

such as Defence Secretary McNamara,

dragged America into the swamps of

Vietnam with their hubris and arro-

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Vietnam, is subtler in his revisionism.

sent to Vietnam.

all America's external entanglements.

Paul Bellinghausen (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Weh.

Improvement in the economicommunications

Continued from page 7

basis for a lasting upturn, essentially riding on investments, is better today than it has been in a long time, "It says in a

"This could pave the way for a sustained growth and an improvement in the employment situation, but only if the overall economic climate is not subjected to new strains."

But strains are in the offing. Such sick industries as coal, steel and shipbuilding will have to resort to mass layoffs, which could easily make consumers reductant

The most powerful economic locomotive so far has been private consump-

But Emminger says that consumers will no longer dip into their savings and that the reduced savings rate will prove a passing phenomenon.

Export hopes are also deceptive. During a visit to Singapore, former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt warned against pinning too much hope on a recovery of world trade.

He said that it was illusory to expect the American upturn to pull the rest of the world along. He believes that it will take another

two years before there is an upturn. It would not be until October 1985, after the American elections, that Washington would formulate a new economic policy that could reduce its massive budget deficits. This, Schmidt said, would lead to falling interest rates world-wide, a major precondition for a

Both the unions and industry have urged the government to take action.

J. F. Kennedy

When this guilt theory is reduced to

may be laid on Kennedy Liberalism, but

When he died there were 16,900 US

A few days after his death this order

was quietly countermunded, a decision

that was not lacking in symbolic signifi-

The Kennedy team only became dan-

manufacturer's or supplier's

1,400 pages A4, indexed in

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English and French.

each supplier.

A telephone number is listed for

not on President Kennedy himself.

and his brother Nhu.

Employers, on the other le that a 35-hour week on full as worsen unemployment.

Industry's fight agains the week has won support from his seneral Auseiger desbank President Karl Oloh Chancellor Helmut Kohl. That against this type of shorters hours as a means of fighting er ment.

concern over economic developed the National Congress of Your satellites, one French, the other tian Democrats: "We are not be man, will start the ball rolling at the the hump," he said. "But wer tof next year or early in 1985. Each

Industry says that just waiting to in parts of Central Europe viewers upturn is not enough.

weeks ago that it was still with momes would received at a ground whether there was an uptum in the cabled in to domestic in that appears in the cabled in t

The Federation, promoting intelled for uniform European regu-cause, urged a growth-oriented by governing the protection of policy not to boost private (propile from unsuitable transmisbut to motivate the work force and

It also urged the government of ver on its promise to remove and ment obstacles.

will do little for the jobless.

gerous in connection with the War they don't join the EEC. commitment (at the height of which the European Parliament has also a million Americans were fighting dor a European channel, to be re-Communist North) when they say dround the clock on one of the five

its nucleus it will be realised that blame dent on the way in which America see European affairs as others see being dragged into the war.

military advisors in South Vietnum, and no ground forces. Shortly beforehand he had ordered the withdrawal of 1,000 advisers in protest against the dictatorial for agreeing with him." behaviour of President Ngo-Dinh Diem

En route for Texas and the assa bullet he told a personal acquaint and an unimpeachable source of pool and arts programmes could also mution, that he had finally decide! withdraw all military advises in

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Federal Republic of Germany

Labour wants to help the statellite TV: swamping the fighting for a 35-hour work well pay. viewer with pictures

ween five and 10 satellites laun-thed by Western European counwithin a few years be able to Even the Chancellor should TV programmes beyond national

relay five channels.

beable to receive between 20 and 40 The national federation of standard mostly through probably known in this country as some stading on special rooftop aerials. and Raiffeisenbanken said a confederation of the special rooftop aerials.

ing that could ride on its own as mmers.

and the use of advertising revenue ince programmes. poblems also seem likely to urise

copyright provisions. EEC Commission in Brussels is

liven if all this were to happen to his proposals, but agreement will at best three per cent growth neutro to be reached with Austria and edand as non-members of the Richard Gamon Market.

thic Zeit, 18 November Parate arrangements may well need made with Liechtenstein, Monaco San Marino, and Spain and Portu-

longer moderated by a thoughful mels of each EEC national satellite. In idea is attractive. At present only In 1962 Senator Mike Manders in the Benelux countries and made a pessimistic report to the hader areas of France and Ciermany

Kennedy later said, in private: " all they can tune in to the neighannoyed at Mike and annoyed any tring country's view of the European glaisis or the advantages and disadwages of the common agricultural

insmitted all over Western Europe, e current affairs coverage on the Vietnam after re-election in 1964.

Herbert von Brd

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 Novadet Stater idea of intra Courted viewers tarer idea of intra-German prob-4 such as the GDR and Berlin.

leasting authorities in several countries ran an experimental programme for a week last year. It pervised by Dutch TV.

included French, Italian and Yugoslav TV, Gmnada, the Manchester-based in commercial operator, and ARD, Channel I of Federal Republic TV.

dianeous translation in six langes and subtitles in several others since been considered a problem can be solved.

the also seem to be programme and presenters who hold European hical and psychological views and Mbe capable of cooperating in such

Political and current affairs coverage halby no means be abjectly pro-EEC. Annes could merely take a European look at regional, national and world affairs.

The multinational and multilingual TV future grows steadily nearer for Western Europe and adjacent areas of the

But the mills of the EEC, the Council of Europe and even nation-states grind exceeding slow.

Socialists, Social Democrats and other progressive political forces are barricading themselves in most European countries behind a Maginot line that seems sure to be ridden over roughshod by technological developments.

They will hear no wrong of the current semi-official broadcasting corporations, which they feel guarantee a modicum of political balance, social awareness and even civic education

They would prefer to see this role maintained at national level because of fears of foreign influence.

Rudolf Wedekind, a German Christian Democrat member of the European Parliament, outlines the shape of things to come in a realistic and by no means reactionary manner in his book Pladoyer für das Europäische Fernsehen (The Case for European TV).

Larger Western European countries

(Photo: AEG-Telefunken) such as Britain, France, Germany and farmed out entirely to commercial oper-

The television perial of the not-so-distant future, in a few years, dish antennas such

as this one made by AEG-Telefunken will be a common sight on domestic roofs,

The Bundespost lays claim to a monopoly of aerials to receive satellite TV. Herr Wedekind feels this claim is unrealistic and possibly may not stand up in

Many felt Granada provided just as satisfactory and impartial coverage as the semi-official broadcasting corporations in last year's experiment.

> Erich Hauser (General-Anzeiger Bonn, 12 November 1983)

Technology brings information — in a pandora's box

Nordwest #Zeitung

hout 650 manufacturers showed off the most advanced sound, vision and text transmission equipment at Telecom '83 in Geneva.

Their displays formed part of 70 national exhibits covering areas of up to 5,000 square metres, or one and a quarter acres, each.

The stand run by the three dozen least developed countries in the world, 36 Afro-Asian countries, was small in com-

They had little to show for themselves other than maps of enormous areas bereft of communications of any kind. They symbolised the point made by Bonn Posts and Telecom Minister Chris-

tian Schwarz-Schilling in terms of telephones. phones, he said, were in eight industrialised countries, whereas 150 countries

shared the other quarter. Telecommunication for Everyone was the motto of Telecom '73, organised by the International Telecommunications

It was a motto that was music to the ears of the world's telecom industry. Countries with few facilities if any are an enormous potential market, always providing they can afford the outlay.

A geostationary satellite, for instance costs roughly \$150m, plus a further \$5m to \$10m for ground station facilities.

Government and industry in advanced countries such as the Federal Republic of Germany are keen to finance projects of this kind.

Dish of the future

ges at other countries.

Italy will be sure to want to use at least

one of their five channels to beam pro-

grammes in their own or foreign langua-

Semi-official or commercial operators

would be allocated the other channels

depending on respective countries" fi-

nancial positions and their governments'

For financial reasons the satellites run

by smaller countries would probably be

The World Bank has so far invested two per cent of its aid in telecommunications technology. Much would have been achieved if this percentage were to be doubled.

At the ITU in Geneva officials stress that telecommunications don't follow in the footsteps of economic development; they are a prerequisite for it.

Another point made in Geneva was that a mere three satellites would be enough to meet the national TV network needs of the entire Third World.

Indonesia, which had a stand of its own, is a pattern of islands extending over an area of 4,000km (2,500 miles). It has run a telecom satellite of its own for eight years.

The main exhibitors in Geneva were the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Italy, Switzerland and Great Britain.

Each managed to corner up to 5,000 out of the total exhibition area of 72,000 square metres. The range of facilities they had on show extended from what housewives might need to telecom systems verging on science fiction.

Between these two extremes there were the more modest stands of the Scandinavian countries (a joint stand for Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland) or, say, Austria, which featured a genuine Vienna coffee house.

Then there were Belgium and Brazil, which was on its own in representing Latin America and boasted no fewer than 25 companies, including many mul-

Exhibiting alone was not enough, al-

though many paying visitors will have been impressed by mock-up satellites or rookets, by gigantic dish antennas of ground and tracking stations.

They may well have noticed the pace at which Saudi Arabia and Morocco, for instance, are busy expanding their telephone networks.

But what mattered most to exhibitors was the trade representatives from countries all over the world who were in Geneva to order the most suitable equipment or entire systems for their govern-

Telecommunications is a DM150bn market that could easily be doubled in size, or so the industry hopes. So the incentive is certainly there.

But for an organisation such as the ITU, with a membership of 158 countries, profit naturally matters less than what might be termed higher values.

In this case it was a matter of the free exchange of information proclaimed by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the Helsinki accords. Technically this free flow is no prob-

lem, it was clear in Geneva. But it is an intractable problem for the politicians. There are states that are not very interested in the idea, especially when the free exchange is spiced with political

viewpoints. Worse still, data protection problems also arise. With the growing opportunities for transmission there is an increasing risk of confidential information

being handed on The legal side of telecommunications. has assumed such importance that it was the subject of the first-ever special symposium on the subject as part of the ITU

gathering. It was attended by about 3,000 politicians, scientists, engineers and representatives of administration, industry and research.

Walter Meth (Nordwest Zellung, I November 1983)



■ LITERATURE

Hans Werner Richter and the influence of the disbanded Gruppe 47

Much has been written about novelist and literary organiser Hans Werner Richter, 75. It is striking how agreed people are in their praise of the man and his work.

His work is highly regarded, people are unstinting in their regard for Richter himself. He has close friends among writers in all ranks of the profession.

A wave of gratitude certainly swept in his direction in the festschrift to mark the end of the Gruppe 47 thirty years after it was founded in 1947.

Richter, 75 on 12 November, has told his tale, and that of the Gruppe 47, best himself in what was originally planned as a series of radio programmes.

Entitled How the Gruppe 47 Began and What It Was, it makes it clear that the group was not, and could not possibly have been, just a run-of-the-mill literary coterie.

He ran it throughout its 30-year life span. It owed to him its survival as a group of entirely individual and distinct writer personalities.

Its survival was also due to the way in which he arranged the group's meetings. He personally invited members to attend gatherings held at a wide range of venues.

They weren't just restricted to the cities where the literary world foregathers. The group met in small towns, in country inns, in stately homes and far away from the city lights in places you will hardly find on the map.

Richter as organiser of the meetings evolved the concept of reading, listening

Nordwest ₽ Zeitung

and criticising that was practised in a manner unprecedented among German literary groups this century.

Authors criticised the work of other authors before their work was presented to a wider public.

It was an experiment that led to friendships and enmities alike, but one man, Hans Werner Richter, was invariably on friendly terms with all concerned.

In retrospect, Gruppe 47 can definitely be said to have been the most important group of independent writers in the Federal Republic since the war. It made its mark on German writing.

lts origins were in the days of PoW camps and Ailied occupation. It aimed to make a fresh start in literature. Richter himself only began writing during the war and in US internment as a pri-

He had previously been connected with literature as a bookseller. He was born in 1908 on the Baltic island of Usedom, where his father was a fisher-

In Swinemunde he served an apprenticeship as a bookseller before moving to Berlin in the late 1920s to join the growing ranks of the unemployed. He fought the Nazis, escaped to Paris,

returned to Germany and saw active service in the Second World War: all

stations in his life that supplied the muterial he was to use in his writing.

It began as journalism in his PoW camp. On his release from internment he went on to edit one of the first post-war literary magazines.

He and Alfred Andersch published Der Ruf, the legendary magazine of the post-war generation that was only able to voice its critical views in 1946 and 1947. It was then banned by the US mili-

His next magazine, to be entitled Der Skorpion, never got beyond the planning stage, but it formed the germ-cell of what later became the Gruppe 47.

The new magazine may have failed to get off the ground, but the group was launched later that year.

As a writer Richter was an immediate success with his first novel, Die Geschlagenen, 1949. It was translated into many languages. He was awarded the 1951 Fontane Prize.

The novel was a daring venture in its day, being the first book on the Second World War written by an ex-serviceman to be published in Germany.

He described personal experiences, such as the battle for Monte Cassino as seen from the German side, life as an American PoW in a camp where Nazi propagandists continued to terrorise the inmutes with visions of a hopeless fu-

His second novel, Sie fielen aus Gottes Hand, 1951, won him the 1952 Rene Schickele Prize. It took a wider, EuroOne courtroom-shooting drama, two good ways to make money

Milms are being made about Mae Bachmeier, the woman who abeck courtroom shot dead the used of murdering her daughter. would suggest that there is not other material in Germany woruming into films. The only ques-one of which has the least taste. roducer of one, Dieter Schidor. "One film is intellectually taste-

other is just tasteless."

ire, is a law graduate.

directors are closely linked with

though in different ways: Hark

whose film Keine Zeit für Tränen

Time For Tears) will be made in

Marie Colbin. He had at one point

Hans Werner Richter POW camp.

what people with and Driest, whose Annas Mutter pean view of through.

People in various European ex-law student and subsequent

are portrayed in the fangs of a knobber who spent three-and-a-half ideologies locked in conflict. Robbers who spent three-and-a-half ideologies locked in conflict. Robbers who have a locked in conflict. Robbers who had been even will be literary editor, poetry publisher to be dermany's newest star, Guter of travel books. He wenter Landgrebe who made a name for a whole range of novels with Die flambierte Frau. about post-war social and the first lead will be the Austrian ac-He dealt with the Wittschafe With the idea of having Marianno

or "economic miracle" of (meier play herself. post-war reconstruction, and wing opposition to the counsel

Spuren im Sunde (Traces in R is not only one of his best keet titles; it also indicates how how gone-with-the-wind any unearth traces of this kind must

Wolfgang Stauch-von@ (Nordwest Zeitung, 12 Nord ness to pay tribute to this woman. But at island, I asked her if the same time you realise that you can't she wanted me to do that and you start pondering.

"That will be an important aspect of my film. And then there's the intellectual plane: the ineptitude of the judiciary that goes on wrecking an already

He said he spent one-and-a-half years in "this enormous and eerie maze of facts and emotions, trying to find some

He often visited Marianne Bachmeier prison, and he followed the trial throughout. One of the coveted chairs in the first spectators' row was permanently kept available to him. This way, he got to know her milieu and her friends.

He says modestly: "I think I'm one of the people who knows most about the affair - not only the facts but also the emotions that led to the facts."

Shooting is now in progress with Marianne Bachmeier on the spot as "adviser." But the director does not like the term "adviser," "I must ask myself how a man who has been writing scripts and making movies for what I think is 14 years now can be advised by Marianne.

The fact that she is supporting the project as much as she can is another mutter." He does not believe that Bachmeier will be psychologically overloaded by collaborating in a film on her life. "I discussed the matter with expert psychologists, who were professionally

thoroughly familiar with Marianne. They welcomed my plans, saying that this could help her muster the matter emotionally, "In no phase have I a bad ling of apprehen-

and actress Marie always respected she knows it." Bohm denies that he had contemplated having Marianne Bachmeier play herself. "No... I really

But Bachmeier herself mentioned in a TV magazine programme the possibility of a film debut. And Bohm repeatedly told his distributors that he thought that

she should perhaps play herself. staff of Filmverlag der Autoren: "In a

Burkhard Driest at one point also toyed with the idea of putting her in front of the camera or at least having her But in a long and friendly telephone

conversation with Driest she turned down his offer to meet for a talk.

uninterested in any publicity and that she would like best to live on a desert is-

drop the whole idea. She told me: 'I'd rasomeone else!." He says he was fascinated by Bachmeier from the moment he saw her picture on. the cover of Stern magazine: "Those eyes! Like the eyes of an injured shewolf." He says he found much of his own story in the material reporter Heiko



Director Driest and actress Gudrun Landgrebe.

Directors accuse media multis of 'perverting communication'

Udustry by multinational media groups is perverting communication, allege leading directors.

This domination had led to standardisation of films and banality in the langauge used. The result would eventually be cultural, ideological, economic and technological dependence by film makers on the multis.

The directors issued the charges following the first world congress of film directors in the Portuguese island of Madeira.

In some countries, they said, the development of a national film culture was hampered by lumbering bureaucracies, censorship or intimidation.

The congress was orchestrated by Peter Fleischmann, president of Fera, the European film directors' association.

The meeting came about on the initiative of Pierre-Henri Deleau, the director of the Week of Film Directors at the annual Cannes Film Festival.

Portugal, the host country, generously funded the meeting and, during the congress, it was accepted as the 13th memher nation of Fera.

The three-day Madeira event was attended by 160 directors from 47 coun-

They discussed commercial, artistic, moral and legal aspects of the film.

They also taked about the audio-visual media, the term one delegate said in a paper he wanted to replace the term

This triggered a minor storm of outrage. What generally passes as the audi-visual media is the very thing most directors regard as a threat to their own work; and it was this threat that had prompted them to attend the meeting.

In their closing communique, the delegates reaffirmed their demand for what they call a cinema of the authors instead of a uniform cinematic stew. They opposed the so-called "balance of programmes," faceless products and watered down co-productions brought about by the pursuit of profit rather than an idea. 🗀

Fleischmann: "Our strength rests with national dishes - the Holstein cutlet, the French bouillabaisse and Italy's Parma ham." weet a statement of the leaf-

he said: "Nobody knows the name of McDonald's chef de cuisine."

This authors' policy met with broad approval. It has become a central issue in the dispute over German film promotion, a dispute started by Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann.

The German delegates were delighted with the address by France's Culture Minister, Jack Lang, who had made a point of going to Madeira to speak.

Without actually naming Zimmermantle this model.

Lang said that much of what was demanded in Madeira would soon be ta-

This applied particularly to better. copyright provisions for directors. In many countries they now had no stake in

Nor were they paid for the use of their works in such new media as satellite and cable TV or video cassettes and discs.

a congress than suggestions and demands as well as formulation aids for national lawmakers? ...

There were a wide variety of delegates: from East Bloc nations, from the Third World, and from America's dream factories.

"We must put our professional image in question time and again if we are not ourselves to be put in question."

nternational documentation centre as a first step.

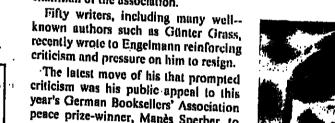
Will all that the centre will one day be

It took more than 80 years for the film-makers of the world to get together in a meeting.

Bodo Fründt

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 16 November 1983)

The man in eye of the storm



return the award.

Grass and the others felt the Writers'

Engelmann said the letter, described written at the end of August jointly with the German PEN Centre and couldn't

In a letter to Grass Engelmann refut-

Yet Grass, he hinted, was not prepar-

Peter Henkel (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 November 1983)

This was a reference to increasing criticism levelled at Engelmann, who was

peace prize-winner, Manès Sperber, to

Engelmann later said he had merely referred to Sperber having accepted the

The 50 letter-writers also took exception to an expression used by Engelmann in a letter to General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader.

Association executive had in writing their letter called on the Polish authorities to set up a writers' association consisting of Quislings.

be interpreted to mean what Grass im-

tion chairman,

ed to take on the job, preferring to concentrate on his own manuscripts.

re-elected unopposed last spring as chairman of the association.

Grass as unacceptable, had been

ed allegations that were, he said, scandalous and ruinous for a writer and said he would be extremely relieved to relinquish his position as Writers' Associa-



Bert Engelmann . . . writing on the wall? elected chairman in 1977 in Dortmund

and re-elected unopposed last spring. He was born in Berlin on 20 January

He saw active service in the Second World War, was invalided out and began to study languages and sociology in

concentration camp. His experience of a brutal and unjust system of government in his youth will

life us a writer, he reacted so be social injustice and violence, from the right.

It may also account for the full his sense of commitment has occ ly been too outspoken. He worked for several years

nulist, including a spell with be gel, before working full-time #1 He has written many extress DM3m for Driest's film is to be

Wullraff. (All titles are literal total of the German.)

As chairman of the Writer 45 As chairman of the Writer the story came when I became the vations as the social security of a baby girl, it was a heady afsion fund for writers and sign bless they bess they have a baby. And then you read

the is an instant emotional willing-1 Westdeutsche Alige

cessful books, some documents by private financiers while cessful books, some documents by private financiers white half-fact, half-fiction. All has an's effort will largely be financed with unsatisfactory states of such public sector promotion funds. the capitalist economic wonders by are racing each other and are post-war West Germany.

His best-known books inches hundred copies of Bohm's film Friends the Millionaires (follows be released to German cinemas My Friends the Managers). For shall (distributors: Filmverlag der the Rhine, Germany without loss than the Reich fall sher Rudolf Augstein).

who is slightly ahead in the

evidently elated Bohm answered ons in his Hamburg office. He is said to have had over standard the film? If Volker llon copies of his books sold.

The disclosures he made published have answered: 'Ask my answered:

added: "The first impulse to deal public lending right and legal public lending right and lending right right right and lending right I murderer in a courtroom.

film-making'.''

wonder where such rumours come

phone call, he asked me: 'What do you' think about having her play herself? I think she would do it.' I told him 'I think nothing of it. Sure, it would be spectacular; but she's got no idea about

take part in the making of the film.

He says: "She told me she was totally

Taking a swipe at the multinationals.

mann, he said that France had long admired the German film promotion model. This made it the more regrettable now to see forces at work trying to dis-

ken into account by French lawmakers.

the profits.

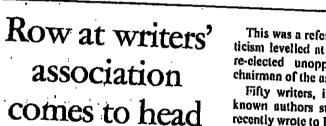
What more could one want from such

Fleischmann said at the end of the meeting: "The audio-vidual media have become so important that we as filmmakers, can no longer shirk the question

The meeting decided to establish an

able to document be the end of the film culture as we know it today?

Considering the rapid development of the new media, it was held in the nick:



Rölner Stadt Anzeiger

ernt Engelmann and the other six members of the national executive committee of the German Writers' Association have resigned after serious disputes that have shaken the organisation.

Munich novelist and writer Engel-

mann and his fellow-committeemen re-

signed after a meeting in Stuttgart. They

will remain in office in a caretaker capacity until fresh elections are held next The association is affiliated to IC Druck und Papier, the printing and

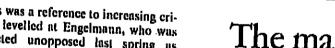
claims to have resigned to forestall a split in the association's ranks. Their purpose in resigning was also to ensure a fresh start in trade union activity among members of the writing pro-

All seven, Engelmann, Gerd E. Hoff-

mann, Jürgen Lodemann, Irmela Bren-

der, Angelika Mechtel, Svende Merian

and Karlhans Frank, denied the allegations made against them. They strongly objected to the defamation to which Herr Engelmann in particular had been subjected.





The figure long at the eye of the A storm brewing in the German Writers' Association, Bernt Engelmann, was

1921, is a member of the Social Democratic Party and is a left-winger in the writers' association.

In 1944 he was convicted of active resistance to the Nazi regime and sent to

Rich Remain.

You Up There, Us Down Horie is due to release 150 copies of his totle of a book co-authored with the evidently evidently at the evidently of the

Garbage incineration and smoke gas purification were discussed by about 350 experts from 11 countries. Other facts that emerged were:

Twenty-nine million tons is household garbage, which means that every man, woman and child in the country junks about half a ton of trash a year. And the ligure is on the increase.

About 30 per cent of household garbage is disposed of in the 43 West German garbage incinerators. The first facility of this kind was built in Hamburg in

Nowadays most garbage incinerators do more than reduce the volume of domestic waste; they also generate electric power or provide piped heat-

A tonne of domestic waste will supply one and a half megawatts of piped heating. But garbage incineration imposes a heavy burden on the environment.

First, the remaining waste still has to be dumped or disposed of. Second, garbage contains much more problematic substances than are found in coal or oil.

On incineration they are either sent directly or indirectly as compounds. They include heavy metals, hydrocarbons and chlorine and fluorine products.

The Berlin conference looked into ways or purifying what is sent up the incinerator chimney stack, given that since 1974 newly-built garbage incinerators have had to comply with strict limits for chorine and fluorine compounds in the smoke they release into the atmosphere.

Smoke purification devices are now planned, under construction or already in operation at roughly 75 per cent of West German garbage incinerators, the conference organiser said.

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He said it was thus high time to compare the various purification processes and analyse their respective weak

Smoke gas purification is not the be-all and end-all it is sometimes made out to be. The problems that have arisen in connection with the various processes include their degree of efficiency, chemicals requirement and corrosion and the liquid and solid residue they leave

Take the residue problem. In the wet wash process, which has so far predominated in practice, chlorine and fluorine compounds and, to a certain extent. sulphur dioxide are literally washed out of the smoke with water.

The washing water is extremely acid and thus needs to be neutralised using calcium hydroxide. The sludge is then separated from the water in a basin where it is given time to settle

Yet the waste water remains strongly salinated and in many cases cannot be fed to a purification plant, let alone pumped into a river.

This effluent then had to be evaporated, Dr Fichtel of the Bavarian Environmental Protection Agency told the conference.

That left chloride, calcium and a little sulphate, all of which had to be protected from rainfall, or else they would dissolve in water again.

The affluent also contained a range of heavy metals, of which mercury was parlicularly problematic

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■ THE ENVIRONMENT

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Berlin said care must be taken to prevent the transfer of toxins from the air to the water cycle in future. That would mean incinerator chimney smoke had to be dry-cleaned, a process of which experience has also been gain-

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That would be in keeping with a further demand made by Dr Schmidt-Tegge, who wanted to see more attention paid to the reuse of residue reclaimed from the smoke.

The fluidised bed drier is totally dry in its manner of operation. The smoke is passed through a calcium hydroxide powder at high pressure. Toxin particles settle on the calcium hydroxide.

This technique has been found most satisfactory at Schwandorf garbage-fired power station, although the residue has to be stored on a special dump because of its high content of easily soluble sub-

It amounted to between 50kg and 70kg per tonne of garbage, said Herr Keller-Reinspach of Saarberg-Hölter-Lurgi GmbH.

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• Inhalation allergy that can lead to asthma can be caused by mushroom spores and pollen, household dust, wool and even the flakes on the spouse's skin. Skin allergies are put down to cosmetics, furs, flowers, metals, detergents and, in some cases, Christmas trees.

But it is still unknown why some people react to contact with an antigen by forming masses of antibodies while others are spared.

It takes a great deal of medical sleuhing to isolate relevant antigens. In fact, takes exhaustive tests to determine if a suspected allergy actually exists.

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The process can be risky. In some people, one-millionth of a gram of antigen is enough to cause a life-threatening unaphylactic shock. Many general practitioners are therefore hesitant to make the tests.

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A new approach called "specific desensitisation" consists in administering small doses of the patient's antigen. The treatment can extend over weeks

or months or, indeed, years. But it has proved successful in 50 per cent of cases. Nobody knows why. Peter Jentsch

Consumers had been unnecessarily alarmed by reports of harmful substances in food. There were very few cases

of food by heavy metals, nitrates, insecticides and agricultural drugs.

in livestock farming showed no indication of health hazards to the consumer.

promoting substances. They were essenrapidly and make better use of their feed. "Animal farming on today's scale

Professor Schmidt suggests reducing

before leaving home.

for lead were exceeded by ten per cent. expectations. The insomnia and the psyschool are thus intensified.

was an inability to concentrate.

Pills could only help as a support for educational and psychotherapeutic measures. In some cases, transfer to another school to ease the pressure on the child even more could help. 🔞

sewage 'can be profitable'

This apithet could arguably be said to fit the findings of a conference on biological sewage purification held in Kre-

It may even be said to have applied in a twofold sense. Technical and micropiological improvements are making biological purification more effective and odourless, for one.

For another, biological purification can not only recoup costs but even make a profit, or so the VDI, or German Engineers' Association, which organised the gathering, claims.

Effluent purification is usually a two-stage process, the first being a mechanical stage at which some impurities are separated as sediment and sludge.

In the second, biological stage, microorganisms are set to work to eat up the waste. They are usually aerobic bacteria that need an ample supply of oxygen for reproduction and for processing organic impurities (i.e. oxydising them into car-

In many purification plants the oxygen is merely available on the surface of the water in the basins, so basins have to be wide and shallow

Bio-reactors, which are space- and energy-saving, are slimline towers in which air, including oxygen, is passed not just over the surface but throughout

Air is fed to the bed of the reactor and spread by nozzles in the form of tiny bubbles that slowly rise to the surface, releasing oxygen as they go. The oxygen in the air is put to better

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Purification of

are in the water for longer and give off more of their oxygen.

Bio-reactors are already in operation in several German cities. They carry out biological sewage purification in a way that saves space and elminates smell and

For industrial effluent the bacteria count needs to be increased and the biochemical activity boosted. Heinz Brauer and associates at the Technical University, West Berlin, have devised an elevat-

ing jet reactor for this purpose. The elevation is provided by punched discs arranged above each other in a cylinder and powered hydraulically. Ed-

dies form at the holes. This ensures that the bacteria tend to clog less and to expose a larger surface area to the effluent.

also ensures that ine air bubbles are constantly renewed, guaranteeing the best conceivable oxygen supply to the

The elevating jet reactor can purify in between 15 and 30 minutes even extremely dirty effluent.

It is a small but high-powered purification unit that can decentralise the process, making it possible to treat effluent where it occurs.

A further advantage of decentralisation, according to Herr Cremer of the VDI in Düsseldorf, was that bacteria could be bred specially to deal with the specific category of effluent. That shows in a particularly striking

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Why cigarettes should have more nicotine, not less Migarettes should have more nicotine, "On the contrary: The nicotine con-

not less, says a cancer specialist. Professor Ferdinand Schmidt writes in Medical Tribune that low-nicotine cineeds with fewer cigarettes. This would garettes only make the smoker smoke

more to get the desired level of nicotine. If cigarettes had more nicotine, smokers would be satisfied with fewer of

Tar, carbon monoxide and other poisonous substances should be reduced he wrote, but not nicotine.

He also suggested the use of natural tobaccos instead of toasted because the latter tended to be inhaled more deeply.

Professor Schmidt, head of Heidelberg University's tumour research dertment, accuses the tobacco industry of just being clever in inventing cigarettes with low levels of damaging ingredients. It was a dangerous invention.

The number of smokers had been dropping since 1960 in industrialised countries, but cigarette sales had been rising steeply.

Fewer people were smoking more. Sales of low nicotine filter brands were

Professor Schmidt: "Reducing nicotine below a certain level has caused a reaction in smokers. They depend on a certain intake of nicotine. When they don't get it due to the filter or light tobaccos, they compensate by smoking more and inhaling more deeply."

Medical statistics show an increase in cancer despite the falling tar and nicotine content of cigarettes and despite the fact that the link between smoking and

cancer is beyond dispute. Professor Schmidt has compared the data of 792 bronchial cancer patients (97.3 per cent of them smokers).

The average age of death for smokers of filter cigarettes was lower than for those who smoked non-filtered brands. Filters were also useless as a protec-

tion against stomach and duodenal cancer and ulcers, cancer of the mouth and other types of tumour.

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Food contamination reports are exaggerated, dietists say

Quality control of food in Germany has improved greatly in recent misation had found that the limits set by years, a meeting of German food experts has been told.

where contaminants exceeded prescribed limits. . The meeting, of the Frankfurt-based dietary society, dealt with contamination

Professor Wolfgang Gedek of the Bavarian Veterinary Authority said that the use of antibiotics, hormones and drugs

He justified the use of these growth tial if the animals were to gain weight would be impossible without these

Professor Johannes-Friedrich Diehl of the Federal food research centre in

the German authorities for lead and mercury were undercut by 70 per cent. The figure for cadmium was 50 per cent.

There was no reason for concern. The public had barely taken note of the improvements since 1976. Then, the maximum tolerance levels

most 100 per cent of the permissible level, and mercury 60 per cent. Cadmium intake through cigarette: smoking was more dangerous.

Smokers' bodies contained three times the amount of non-smokers'. Professor Gerhard Eisenbrand, Kaiserslautern University, said that people smoking an average of 20 cigarettes a day absorbed 30 times the amount of carcinogenic nitrosamines

absorbed by non-smokers. Compared with this, the nitrosamines found in lettuce, spinach, cured meat and beer were negligible. dos

(Westdeutsche Aligemeine, 21 November 1983)

School stress takes a toll of pupils chool ofter triggers psychosomatic

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Dillness in children, says an article in he medical journal Ärztliche Praxis. The head of the psychosomatric de-

partment of Münster University's children's clinic, Professor Ingeborg Jochmus, writes that more children are being referred to psychiatrists.

Studies made in Heidelberg and Tusingen showed that in 1960 only one child in 12 had to be referred to a child psychiatrist because of problems at chool. The figure in 1969 was one in five and in 1976 one in three.

Professor Jochmus: "In addition to their school problems, these children suffered from insomnia, nightmares, bed-wetting, muscle twitching, involuntary reflex movements, stuttering, early morning nausea and other digestive tract

She blames school stress on several factors: "They are only partly due to our having developed into a performanceoriented society and the youngsters' uncertain future. The problems are frequently due to the children's own poor psychological development and lack of talent. Sometimes these shortcomings are of a partial nature like dyslexia, poor

arithmetic and retarded speech. Fear played a major role in psychosomatic disorders caused by school. An example: a child knows that it is weak in spelling. If it knows that it will have to take dictation at school the next day, worry leads to insomnia. This is often: followed by biliousness and vomiting

The child arrives at school frightened and without having slept properly. The sugar level in the blood would go down markedly. Failure in the test was the re-

Professor Jochmus: "Most children are afraid that coming home with poore marks will distress their parents. Fear of: failure is heightened by the parents' high

The disappointed parents imposed restrictions. This led to more problems.

She suggests that new insights into psychological diagnosis should provide the basis of a therapy. In the case she cited, the first thing to do would be to find out whether the child suffered from dyslexia or whether the underlying cause

(Bremer Nachrichten, 19 November 1983)



Garbage incineration and smoke gas purification were discussed by about 350 experts from 11 countries. Other facts that emerged were:

Twenty-nine million tons is household garbage, which means that every man, woman and child in the country junks about half a ton of trash a year. And the figure is on the increase.

About 30 per cent of household garbage is disposed of in the 43 West German garbage incinerators. The first facility of this kind was built in Hamburg in

Nowadays most garbage incinerators do more than reduce the volume of domestic waste; they also generate electric power or provide piped heat-

A tonne of domestic waste will supply one and a half megawatts of piped heating. But garbage incineration imposes a heavy burden on the environment.

First, the remaining waste still has to be dumped or disposed of. Second, garbage contains much more problematic substances than are found in coal or oil.

On incineration they are either sent directly or indirectly as compounds. They include heavy metals, hydrocarbons and chlorine and fluorine pro-

The Berlin conference looked into ways or purifying what is sent up the incinerator chimney stack, given that since 1974 newly-built garbage incinerators have had to comply with strict limits for chorine and fluorine compounds in the smoke they release into the atmosphere.

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or months or, indeed, years. But it has proved successful in 50 per cent of cases. Nobody knows why Peter Jentsch

Food contamination reports are exaggerated, dietists say Karlsruhe said the World Health Orga-

Quality control of food in Germany has improved greatly in recent years, a meeting of German food experts has been told.

Consumers had been unnecessarily alarmed by reports of harmful substances in food. There were very few cases where contaminants exceeded prescribed limits.

The meeting, of the Frankfurt-based dietary society, dealt with contamination of food by heavy metals, nitrates, insecticides and agricultural drugs.

Professor Wolfgang Gedek of the Bavarian Veterinary Authority said that the use of antibiotics, hormones and drugs in livestock farming showed no indication of health hazards to the consumer.

He justified the use of these growth promoting substances. They were essential if the animals were to gain weight rapidly and make better use of their feed, "Animal farming on today's scale would be impossible without these

Professor Johannes-Friedrich Diehl of the Federal food research centre in

arithmetic and retarded speech.

nisation had found that the limits set by the German authorities for lead and mercury were undercut by 70 per cent. The figure for cadmium was 50 per cent. There was no reason for concern. The public had barely taken note of the im-

provements since 1976. Then, the maximum tolerance levels for lead were exceeded by ten per cent. . . most 100 per cent of the permissible le-

vel, and mercury 60 per cent. Cadmium intake through cigarette smoking was more dangerous. Smokers' bodies contained three times

the amount of non-smokers': Professor Gerhard Eisenbrand, of Kaiserslautern University, said that people smoking an average of 20 cigarettes a day absorbed 30 times the amount of carcinogenic nitrosamines

absorbed by non-smokers. Compared with this, the nitrosamines found in lettuce, spinach, cured meat and beer were negligible. doa

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 21 November 1983)

Why cigarettes should have more nicotine, not less

"On the contrary: The nicotine con-

tent should be increased to enable the

at least reduce the intake of other harm-

He also suggests the use of natural to-

It would be relatively easy for the

(Der Tagesspiegel, 18 November 1983)

baccos in cigarettes because the toasted

Bonn Health Ministry to pass the neces-

School stress

takes a toll

of pupils

chool ofter triggers psychosomatic

Dillness in children, says an article in

.The head of the psychosomatric de-

partment of Münster University's chil-

dren's clinic, Professor Ingeborg Joch-

mus, writes that more children are being

Studies made in Heidelberg and Tü-

ingen showed that in 1960 only one

child in 12 had to be referred to a child

psychiatrist because of problems at

chool. The figure in 1969 was one in

Professor Jochmus: "In addition to

their school problems, these children

suffered from insomnia, nightmares,

bed-wetting, muscle twitching, involun-

tary reflex movements, stuttering, early

morning nausea and other digestive tract

She blames school stress on several

factors: "They are only partly due to our

having developed into a performance-

priented society and the youngsters' un-

certain future. The problems are fre-

quently due to the children's own poor

psychological development and lack of

talent. Sometimes these shortcomings

are of a partial nature like dyslexia, poor

referred to psychiatrists.

five and in 1976 one in three.

the medical journal Arztliche Praxis.

ful substances," he says.

sary regulations.

variety is inhaled more deeply.

igarettes should have more nicotine, unot less, says a cancer specialist.

Professor Ferdinand Schmidt writes smoker to meet his personal nicotine in Medical Tribune that low-nicotine ci-needs with fewer cigarettes. This would garettes only make the smoker smoke more to get the desired level of nicotine. If cigarettes had more nicotine, smo-

kers would be satisfied with fewer of Tar, carbon monoxide and other poi-

sonous substances should be reduced. he wrote, but not nicotine. He also suggested the use of natural

tobaccos instead of toasted because the latter tended to be inhaled more deeply. Professor Schmidt, head of Heidelberg University's tumour research de-

rtment, accuses the tobacco industry of just being clever in inventing cigarettes with low levels of damaging ingredients. It was a dangerous invention. The number of smokers had been

dropping since 1960 in industrialised countries, but cigarette sales had been rising steeply.

Fewer people were smoking more. Sales of low nicotine filter brands were

Professor Schmidt: "Reducing nicotine below a certain level has caused a reaction in smokers. They depend on a certain intake of nicotine. When they don't get it due to the filter or light tobaccos, they compensate by smoking more and inhaling more deeply."

Medical statistics show an increase in cancer despite the falling tar and nicotine content of cigarettes and despite the fact that the link between smoking and cancer is beyond dispute.

Professor Schmidt has compared the data of 792 bronchial cancer patients (97.3 per cent of them smokers).

The average age of death for smokers of filter cigarettes was lower than for those who smoked non-filtered brands.

Filters were also useless as a protection against stomach and duodenal cancer and ulcers, cancer of the mouth and other types of tumour.

Professor Schmidt suggests reducing the tar, carbon-monoxide and other poisonous substances in cigarettes but not

Fear played a major role in psychosomatic disorders caused by school. An example: a child knows that it is weak in spelling. If it knows that it will have to take dictation at school the next day, worry leads to insomnia. This is often: followed by biliousness and vomiting before leaving home.

The child arrives at school frightened and without having slept properly. The sugar level in the blood would go down markedly. Failure in the test was the re-; sult. The appropriate contract of the entity

Professor Jochmus: "Most children are afraid that coming home with poor marks will distress their parents. Fear of failure is heightened by the parents' high, expectations. The insomnia and the psyschool are thus intensified.

The disappointed parents imposed. restrictions. This led to more problems.

She suggests that new insights into: psychological diagnosis should provide: the basis of a therapy. In the case she cited, the first thing to do would be to find, out whether the child suffered from dys-Jexia or whether the underlying cause was an inability to concentrate;

Pills could only help as a support for educational and psychotherapeutic measures. In some cases, transfer to another school to ease the pressure on the child even more could help.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 19 November 1983)

Gebhardt gave him to read:

He indignantly rejeas to

of speculation: "What's to

supposed to mean in this cour

hurts, the same rage."

films started, Driest telephone

at the same time."

It was regrettable that more and more children were growing up without bre thers and sisters. The average German family now had only 1.5 children.

One-child families are also becoming prevalent among the members of parliament. In the Adenauer era there were many MPs with large families. Not now. Right now only three MPs have none

Today, 57 per cent of German families have only one child. Growing up without brothers and sisters, once regarded as a curse, is now common.

The only child was once seen as being spoiled and selfish. And the moment it behaved differently from other children, people would say: "What can you expect? It's an only child."

"It is now known that the child is not the problem case it was once made out to be," says Bonn psychology Professor Ursula Lehr.

But prejudices towards the one-child family are still deep-rooted.

America started re-thinking on this after the first astronauts went to the moon: It turned out that each was an only child. All were picked for their outstanding intelligence, daring and stamina.

Was it mere coincidence that all these astronauts grew up without brothers and sisters and therefore had parental love lavished on them? Psychologists - not only in the USA - began to look into this question.

Some time ago, the German Research Association commissioned two sociolo**■ MODERN LIVING**

Al Sou Druß The cinem RIME Changing attitudes towards the only child

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

gists to study the lives of women who had carved out a career for themselves. They found that 70 per cent of these women — politicians, top civil servants. managers, entrepreneurs, architects, scientists and journalists — either grew up as only children or with brothers and

sisters far apart in age. "The fact that these women found themselves in a 'pioneer situation' from birth moulded their attitudes in later life," the two sociologists say.

The women they interviewed were not afraid to tackle something new. They were dynamic and did not shirk deci-

Psychologists say this self-confidence. the basis of success in business and society, is because of the added attention first-born children receive.

Both mother and father devote most of their affection to their first child, If this child remains the only one, it continues to receive this undivided affection until it reaches adulthood.

Psychologist Magda Neuerer says: "In this way, the only child is spared many a frustration."

In her book Elternlexikon (Parents' Encyclopedia) she explains why the only child usually copes with life rather well: its parents often both work and therefore do not have the time to fuss.

This makes the child substitute school friends for brothers and sisters.

Parents, too, have changed in the past

years: fathers are no longer as authoritarian as they used to be, and mothers have increasingly assumed the role of a friend. There is generally more of an atmosphere of friendship than a few de-

The only child is, however, in danger of being over-cosseted by its parents. Some mothers are too protective, which does not encourage initiative in the

It is important for the only child to experience life in a group, psychologists say. Even as a six-month-old, it should spend a few hours a week playing with other children of the same age to learn social attitudes. "In addition, only children need a challenge," says Magda

It is wrong for parents to smooth all difficulties for them. Children who receive too much attention in the family will later demand the same attention from society. They want to continue being the focal point.

Psychologists are pretty much agreed that in most cases the only child's intellectual developement is splendid in a normal family.

It is imaginative, knows how to express itself, and its arguments are clever. It is usually highly motivated, though it frequently has problems within a group because it has not learned to adjust.

But psychologists warn against overemphasising this because children from large families also tend to grow up with

Studies show that many of those children from big families are not particularly successful at school and in their working lives. They lack motivation and are often not capable of expressing themselves.

The larger the family, the greater the likelihood of an authoritarian upbringing with many "don'ts." This leads to a certain rivalry among children, leading to unresolved frustrations.

Such an atmosphere makes it difficult to develop positive sentiments towards

Young people's reactions to both an authoritarian and an over-protective upbringing are similar. In both cases they increasingly seek refuge among others of the same age, whose influence becomes dominant.

"The Germans are headed towards becoming a society of only children," says Frankfurt sociologist Dr Almut

This trend would become more pronounced, and in the year 2000 more than 20 per cent of the population would live in one-person households,

No matter how much the family affairs minister deplores this, all indicators show that birth rates will decline still fürther.

Though this is the time when those born in the high birth rate years will found families, the subsequent trend will be downward again, experts say.

Predicts Almut Steger says some 40 per cent of women capable of child benring will remain childless around the year 2000. The trend towards one-child families will increase as early as next decade.

9. 34.7

Sigrid Latka-Jöhring (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 November 1983)

Continued from pages Hamburg police clamp down as gangs tighten their grip

actions are not governed by a panised crime is a growing probon financial success because hims forced the police and the law prove wrong."

tion, television is in on the languagent feature.

port of Hamburg is a particularly Driest's application for for theft and recently turned down by the let stolen property, for blackmail Film Promotion Centre wither willy "protection money"), prostiand living off immoral carnings, His film will be backed by the gaming, illegal immigration and gillegal labour agencies.

tion guarantee, involvemently of the stolen cars (especially the Atze Brauner and private and through the investment composite throu

One of the co-producers, big unised crime, the Senate recently the copyright for the series And the dry council, has taken on new ter, is the publishing house on specially conspiracy and divi-Jahr (but not Stern which is stablebour.

masing brutality was apparent, wany in the use of firearms, and Long before shooting of the

telling him that he would cozer the problems surrounding the paying sweatshop rates to forof little Anna. Bachmeier, be 🖺 not interest him all that much, a research of 60, including police,

a change. I've heard nothing thrompany, with representatives all the world, trades in industrial plant

Things have changed in the metion and service activities.

Hark Bohm: "Burkhard and chims to have a staff of 700 consunder no circumstances find and workers in Europe, mainly in a clinch. I couldn't care less that filipinos. But the evidence of distributor Wohlrabe or Manager lactivity was so overwhelming that yers do. All that matters is the members of staff have been arresfilms that will get to the cinema are awaiting trial. Thing that happens in this direct was to charge construction about DM35 an hour per man by doing it simultaneously."

He clabertless of staff have been arrestion about DM35 an hour per man by doing it simultaneously."

1000 a day by hiring out 100 men. Driest would like Bohm to down on these latter-day version so that he can see it to diders. Last spring 23 special iamange squads were set up in values of the country.

We started together and I wish together," says Dries of the country.

We started together and I wish together, "says Dries of the country."

We started together and I wish together, "says Dries of the country."

We started together and I wish together, "says Dries of the country."

We started together and I wish together, "says Dries of the country."

We started together and I wish together and I wish together.

not just in dealing with victims. Shootouts between gangs are increasingly fre-

Gangs have grown increasingly barefaced from year to year, staking their claims to various areas of St Pauli in particular and defending their territory by force of arms.

The police definitely left them to fight it out among themselves for too long. This was due less to lack of enthusiasm on the part of officers on the spot than to poor leadership (if any) of the force.

The Hamburg police were in the throes of a crisis that immobilised them where fighting crime was concerned.

Former police chief Günther Redding was not up to the job. Shortly before he retired thieves even stole jewellery from his home.

Less senior officers were suspected of making common cause with the underworld or of failing to avoid in time the impression that they were doing so.

Officers themselves fell foul of the law, being tried and convicted of offences ranging from dealing in stolen goods to trading in narcotics. The Senate, or municipal authority,

realised something had to be done. A special commission was set up to look into allegations.

It consisted of representatives of the police and the public prosecutor's office. They spent 18 months checking 900 allegations against nearly 300 people, including 99 public officials.

A number of police officers were taken to court, and the Hamburg police

abolished. A special department set up by Home Affairs Alfons Senator Pawelczyk has now set its sights on organised crime. It consists of 45 hand-pickedofficers

and clerical staff. They have the latest

> der-cover agents. district. Their instructions also allow them leeway in other respects.

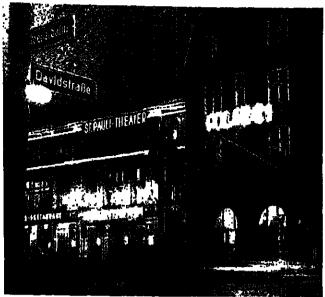
> Several spectacular large-scale raids by CID squads, some in conjunction with the inland revenue's flying squad, have notched up initial successes.

> After long, hard work Wilfried Schulz, self-styled restaurateur and businessman, boxing promoter and longstanding uncrowned king of the St Pauli underworkd, was put behind bars.

He had often been taken into custody, but seldom for long. The police never had enough evidence to keep him behind bars.

Schulz, 55, has now been "inside" for over a year and will be standing trial on charges of encouraging prostitution, being an accessary to perjury, helping others to commit forgery and being associated with bribery and corruption.

Wilfried Schulz and his associates are due to stand trial. So are a group of



equipment and are Red (and other) light at night, the gangster's delight. Hamentitled to use un- burg's Davidswache police station in the notorious St Pauli

pimps known by the initials GmbH and Hamburg's Hell's Angels (who have even been banned by the Bonn Interior Ministry).

So three large-scale trials are in the pipeline. A special unit of the public prosecutor's office has been set up to handle cases brought to light by the police special department.

Two new chambers at the county court have been set up to ensure that the accused are not released before their cases come up (as has happened in the past) because legal deadlines couldn't be

In the heart of St Pauli, alongside the clip joints on Grosse Freiheit, there is a Catholic church, St Joseph's. It has a sign on the gate saying: "There is nothing Jesus can't handle."

Senator Pawelczyk hopes he will be able to say the same of his police.

Uwe Bahnsen (Die Well, 14 November 1983)

Sweatshop job agencies cash in on cheap foreign labour

legislation has stepped up collaboration between government departments.

The health insurance, labour exchange, aliens' police, police, public prosecutor's office, inland revenue and factory inspectors used to work uncoordinatedly.

Now they have scrapped red tape and readily share information and help each other out.

Yet Munfred Ochsmann in Hunover says what he and his colleagues have uncovered is merely the tip of an ice-

The report he and other regional labour exchanges have compiled for the Federal Labour Office in Nuremberg says that officials on the spot are inu dated with incriminating material.

Since last April over 1,000 breaches of the regulations governing private leasing of labour have come to light.

finish together," says Dies friendly smile.

The producer of Driest's file to the Saxony and Bremen extra Schidor: "I can well image to the been put on to this work at film to be released first will make the been put on to this work at money. The two films could be to the debug and Emden, fice success. There'll be quite to the success. There'll be quite to the success. There'll be quite to the success than a production and the wind up building contraction and film any further, it is the wind up building contraction and film any further, it is the success that they will in no with the wind up building contraction and film any further, it is the success that the success the much of the illegal films did."

The producer of Driest's file to the fight authorises the production's office work.

Workers, which is a scandal in view of the 130,000 building workers registered as unemployed.

In practice, as seen from Emden, agencies working from Holland set up companies in Germany, using figure-heads as managers.

These companies often employ only a manager worker officially and above-board. His tax and social security contributions are paid to the right authorises. In Germany as a whole there are an

ties, so the companies are issued with certificates of good conduct.

This is the sort of paperwork they need to be able to go into business as sub-contractors to leading construction

Contracts are drawn up and illegal labourers then employed on building sites. Often the contracts are a mere excuse for what both sides know is going on.

If the swindle comes to light the workers simply disappear, and with them the company that supplied them. What do such activities cost the tax-

payer? The trades union confederation says the unpaid tax amounts to maybe DM10bn a year and the unpaid health and social security contribution to a further DM5bn.

These are enormous sums, and a body of experts conferring at the Bundeskriminalamt a few days ago said they were realistic estimates.

Where so much is at stake there is bound to be tough competition, and at least two Dutch groups, the Nijmegen Malis and the Brabant Syndicate, are known to be competing for the lucrative German market.

There was a recent dispute at Lingen nuclear power station, where one agent elbowed another out of a contract worth several hundred thousand deutschemarks.

Sub-contractor Gerardus Ouwens. from Nijmegen, who employed 60 illegal Dutch contract workers at the reactor site, has threatened to get his own back on his successor.

"It's going to cost him a good few thousand," he says.

Fear stalks the building sites, and Federal Border Patrol and labour exchange officers are no stranger to it. They are most rejuctant to be photogra-

phed at work. They are worried the gangsters may try to get their own back on them, and not for nothing. One border patrolman has been shot at, another's car has been

But must the flying squad men be armed as a result? The Federal labour Office is seriously considering issuing its special officers with firearms.

Even if it does, they will still face a legal problem. People can be taken to court and prosecuted for a criminal offence if they as much as steal a bicycle.

Hiegal 100 agencies can merely be fin ed, whether for one offence or 100, and as Christof Burmeester of the building workers' union puts it:

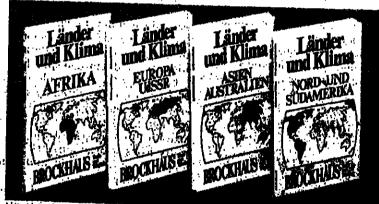
"They and the companies that hire them can pay the fines out of their jacket pockets."

The fines are part of the way the operation is costed, and often enough the offenders are beyond the reach of the

"We have fined one offender. DM720,000," says Manfred Ochsmann in Hanover. "But he has got off scot-free because he lives in the Netherlands."

Klaus Wiendl erache Aligemeine, 19 November 1983)

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency

the forther waster of thunderstorms. These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys tito distant countries and for scientific research

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport. The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in

commerce, industry and the travel trade. Four volumes are available:

North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80; Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80; Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80; Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

find out whether the two project law is cracking down on illegal clash. He says Bohm put him the sensing many of which magencies many of which profi-

Driest: "I told him okay and tak, last month raised a Munich him to give me a ring if there and took away nearly 1,400 files. prosecutors, labour and revenue

He elaborates: "I rather bear 13. the public doesn't want any party pocketed the difference, inclu-Bachmeier. People only find it was and social security deductions, that we should both be making the way you can earn a clear